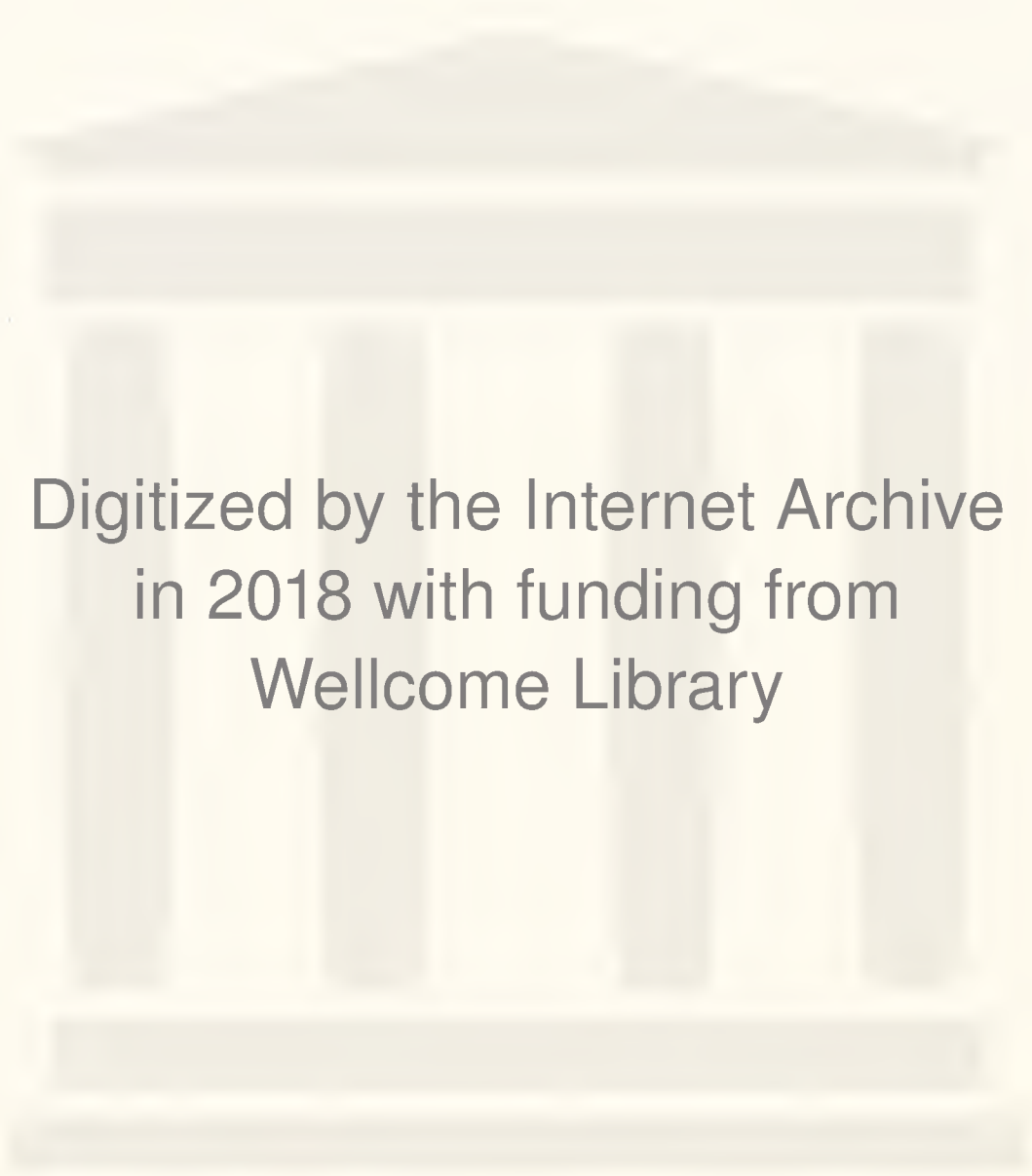




A Healthy City
Norwich

1959



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CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1959

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Health Committee

(As at December, 1959)

Lord Mayor:

MICHAEL BULMAN, ESQ.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. RUTH HARDY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR E. PRITCHARD

Members :

Ald. R. P. BRAUND

Coun. MRS. J. R. GRIFFITHS

Coun. IAN D. DICKSON,
M.C., M.D.

„ MRS. F. E. HARTLEY

„ A. R. DRIVER

„ G. HOWARD

„ MISS V. E. DURRANT

„ V. J. KENNEDY

„ MRS. B. M. PRITCHARD,
J.P.

Co-opted Members :

DR. T. D. F. MONEY

DR. J. P. CARLILE

} *Representatives of the Norwich
Local Medical Committee.*

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

} *Representative of the Norwich
Executive Council.*

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1959)

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

G. M. REYNOLDS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare

AILEEN A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B.(Aber.), D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer

MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,(St. Andrews), M.R.C.O.G.(Lond.)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers

C. H. B. LAWFIELD, M.A., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.)

A. S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B.(Glas.)

Principal School Dental Officer (*in conjunction with Education Committee*)

A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S.,(Glasgow)

5 School Dental Officers (1 vacancy)

J. D. POLLARD, L.D.S. (Eng.)

A. M. WILSON, L.D.S. (Edin.)

MRS. M. WILSON, L.D.S., (Edin.)

J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.)

6 Clerk/Attendants (1 vacancy)

Chest Physician (*in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board*)

P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc.(Lond.), M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.),
M.R.C.P.(Lond.)

General Administration—Staff:

Senior Administrative Assistant

*H. HOWARD

Deputy Senior Administrative Assistant

D. A. L. BROOKS

14 Clerks (1 *Part-time*)

6 Shorthand-typists

*Holds the Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspector
and Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

Nursing and Allied Staffs:

17 Combined Health Visitors and Schools Nurses

2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors (1 *vacancy, part-time*)

1 Cleansing Attendant

1 Nurse (Part-time) for Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

MISS E. M. STANWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

15 Domiciliary Midwives

District Nursing Superintendent

MISS S. M. PECKHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Queen's Nurse)

1 Assistant Superintendent, 16 District Nurses

Domestic Help Organiser

MRS. M. V. WARNER

Assistant Organiser (*Part-time*)

the equivalent of 80 full-time Domestic Helps

Home Advisers

MRS. P. J. EVERSON

MRS. E. M. BRUNT (*Commenced duties 26th January, 1959*)

Speech Therapist

MISS DOREEN BARBER, L.C.S.T. (*Part-time*)

Public Analyst

ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (*Part-time*)

Other Staffs:

Vaccination and Immunisation—2 Clerks

Mental Health Staff:

Duly Authorised Officers

J. E. BRADSHAW (Senior)

J. C. CROWE

1 Occupation Centre Supervisor, 2 Assistant Supervisors.

2 Nursery Class Attendants (*Part-time*) (1 vacancy)

Ambulance Staff:

2 Section Leaders, 21 Driver/Attendants, 1 Mechanic

Public Health Inspectors—Staff:

Senior Public Health Inspector

G. D. KIRBY, F.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector

J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Inspectors, all holding the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods (1 vacancy).

2 Trainee Public Health Inspectors

3 Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer

6 Clerks, 1 shorthand-typist

Weights and Measures Staff:

Senior Inspector of Weights and Measures

E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A.

2 Inspectors, 2 Unqualified Assistants, 1 Clerk

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH, NORFOLK, NOR 22E

Tel. No. NORWICH 22233 Ext. 42

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1959.

I greatly appreciate the encouragement and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year.

The Department could not continue to function without the loyal and conscientious co-operation of the staff and I am indeed grateful to them.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Your obedient Servant.




Medical Officer of Health

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

I.—GENERAL

VITAL STATISTICS
MORTALITY TABLES
SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CLIMATOLOGY,
WATER SUPPLY, CREMATION, ETC.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Set out in the order laid down in Ministry of Health Circular 1/60)

Live Births	...	...	1824
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	...	...	15.40 per 1000 population
Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	15.56 per 1000 population
Illegitimate Live Births	per		
cent of total live births	...	...	6.19
Stillbirths	...	...	39
Stillbirth Rate	...	...	20.93 per 1000 live and still-births
Total Live and Still-births	...	...	18.63
Infant Deaths	...	...	31
Infant Mortality Rate—			
Total	...	...	17.0 per 1000 live births
Legitimate only	...	...	15.78 per 1000 legitimate births
Illegitimate only	...	...	35.40 per 1000 illegitimate births
Neonatal Mortality Rate	...	...	9.87 per 1000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality			
Rate	...	...	9.32 per 1000 live births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	30.06 per 1000 live and still-births
Maternal Deaths (including			
abortion)	...	...	1
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	0.54 per 1000 live and still-births

OTHER STATISTICS

Population	...	...	118,400
Area	...	...	8,165 acres
Deaths	...	...	1,392
Death Rate (Crude)	...	...	11.76 per 1000 population
Death Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	11.17 per 1000 population
Tuberculosis Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	0.076 per 1000 population
Pulmonary	...	...	0.059 „ „ „
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	0.017 „ „ „
Cancer Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	2.30 per 1000 population
Lung and Bronchus	...	...	0.50 „ „ „
Other Sites	...	...	1.80 „ „ „
Infectious Diseases Death Rate	...	...	0.17 „ „ „
Marriage Rate	...	...	8.8 „ „ „
Inhabited Houses	...	...	40,208
Rateable Value	...	...	£1,790,200
Product of 1d. rate	...	...	£7,240

GENERAL STATISTICS

Population

The population as estimated by the Registrar General was 118,400.

Births

There were 1824 live births recorded, representing a crude birth rate of 15.40 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 14.88 for 1958. The City birth rate is lower than that for England and Wales—16.5 per 1,000 population.

In addition there were 39 still-births, representing a rate of 20.93 per 1,000 live and still-births. The rate for 1958 was 24.81.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ...	869	61	930	14	—	14
Female	842	52	894	24	1	25
Totals ...	1711	113	1824	38	1	39

Deaths

The net deaths amounted to 1392 equivalent to a crude rate of 11.76 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 11.40 for 1958. The death rate for England and Wales for 1959 was 11.6.

Infantile Mortality

31 infants died before completing the first year of life, representing a rate of 17.0 per 1,000 live births. This was 2 more than in 1958, when the rate was 16.39. The England and Wales rate for 1959 was 22.0.

Of the 31 infant deaths, 18 occurred before attaining the age of one month, making a neo-natal mortality rate of 9.87 per 1,000 live births, as compared with the England and Wales rate of 15.8.

Maternal Mortality

One maternal death occurred during the year. The England and Wales maternal mortality rate for 1959 was 0.38 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Tuberculosis

9 persons died from various forms of tuberculosis during the year, 7 being pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary, giving a death rate of 0.059 and 0.017 respectively, a total of 0.076 for all forms. The pulmonary rate is the same as in 1958.

The provisional national rate for all forms of tuberculosis is 0.085 per 1,000 population.

Infectious Diseases

20 deaths were due to infectious diseases (10 acute primary pneumonia and 10 acute influenzal pneumonia), a rate of 0.17 per 1,000 population. 10 deaths occurred in 1958 representing a rate of 0.084.

Marriages

1045 marriages took place during the year, representing a marriage rate of 8.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 8.5 in 1958.

Accidents

The registered deaths from accidental causes were:—Motor vehicle accidents 10; all other accidents 30; 73 persons were seriously injured and 474 slightly injured on the roads. 708 persons were injured through accidents in the home, including 74 scalds and 61 burns.

Nursing Homes

There are 5 Nursing Homes registered in the City, with a bed accommodation of 69, one of which is for maternity cases.

All the Homes were inspected during the year.

Cremation

During 1959 a total of 623 cremations were carried out; the figure for 1958 being 558.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Geology

The chalk, which underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth, is in some places very near to the surface in and around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the undulations in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, gravels and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about half a million years ago.

Climatology

Mr. J. L. Short, Field Supervisor at the Norfolk Agricultural Station, Sprowston, has kindly forwarded to me the following weather statistics for the years 1955-1959:—

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1955-59.

	Sunshine (hours)					Rainfall (inches)					Mean Temperature °F									
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959					
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.				
January	33.3	59.2	55.4	47.1	86.4	1.95	3.19	2.02	2.23	3.41	31.5	40.0	33.0	42.9	36.4	47.1	33.0	42.7	29.2	39.9
February	76.0	62.5	66.5	61.1	68.8	2.25	2.19	2.35	3.58	0.23	29.7	38.8	24.0	35.6	35.9	46.8	34.5	45.9	34.6	45.3
March	154.1	149.3	95.6	135.3	115.7	2.00	0.86	2.13	1.11	1.15	31.3	43.1	35.0	48.8	41.7	54.0	32.5	43.5	38.4	51.6
April	161.4	167.0	163.8	152.8	172.5	0.43	0.97	0.37	1.13	1.73	41.4	55.9	34.4	49.5	40.4	53.9	37.9	51.3	42.1	56.6
May	184.2	221.4	181.9	188.3	242.1	2.20	0.69	1.16	3.35	0.39	41.6	57.1	44.1	64.1	42.2	58.0	44.7	61.0	43.2	60.5
June	205.9	127.4	241.9	127.6	254.4	2.28	2.35	2.13	2.75	0.87	48.3	64.5	47.2	62.5	48.6	68.3	49.2	64.2	50.1	69.4
July	236.3	151.7	141.2	185.8	269.3	0.37	2.52	2.69	3.34	1.19	51.2	71.1	54.1	68.7	54.5	68.9	53.2	69.0	52.9	75.1
August	190.2	151.4	151.7	135.7	219.8	0.99	3.52	2.42	2.87	1.35	53.6	74.3	49.1	65.5	51.9	66.8	54.0	69.5	54.9	73.6
September	155.6	127.8	100.4	158.8	183.0	1.88	1.25	3.55	1.92	0.09	49.4	67.7	51.4	66.7	48.8	61.3	52.4	65.8	48.6	68.8
October	132.5	110.3	87.6	95.0	170.5	4.64	3.10	1.35	1.93	2.37	42.4	56.7	43.2	55.7	45.3	58.4	46.2	57.5	46.0	62.4
November	58.4	49.3	65.1	38.0	63.8	0.86	1.57	2.06	1.10	2.50	41.0	51.5	38.2	46.9	40.2	48.4	38.9	48.5	38.2	50.0
December	56.6	13.4	54.9	33.8	31.7	1.77	1.80	2.48	2.68	2.85	35.9	48.2	38.9	46.3	33.6	42.9	34.9	45.7	38.1	47.4
	1644.5	1390.7	1406.0	1359.3	1878.0	21.62	24.01	24.71	27.99	18.13										

Water Supply

Details relating to the City's water supply have been kindly supplied by Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer, and are shown on page 102.

Sewerage

Details of the progress which has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City have been supplied by Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, and are shown on pages 102 and 103.

Cleansing and Scavenging

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is collected free from the business premises and a charge is made for anything additional to this.

Social Conditions

OCCUPATIONS OF RESIDENTS OF THE AREA

I have been informed by the Ministry of Labour that this year the figures of occupation for the City are not available. This remark also applies to the number of registered male and female Unemployed amongst City residents.

Inhabited Houses

There were 40,208 inhabited houses which, on the estimated population, showed an average of 2.9 persons per dwelling.

Rateable Value

A penny rate produced £7,240 (Estimated), the rateable value being £1,790,200, compared with £1,621,474 in 1958.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1959

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
1	ALL CAUSES ...	1392	31	3	5	10	37	271	383	652
2	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
3	Tuberculosis, other ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
4	Syphilitic disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
11	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	28	—	—	—	—	2	4	14	8
12	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	60	—	—	—	—	2	29	19	10
13	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	21	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	11
14	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	2
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	151	—	—	1	—	7	47	39	57

16	Diabetes	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	174	—	—	—	—	1	31	54	88	
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	226	—	—	—	—	4	56	72	94	
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	35	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	19	
20	Other heart disease	...	...	185	—	—	—	—	2	17	44	122	
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	61	—	—	—	—	1	6	19	35	
22	Influenza	...	...	13	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	8	
23	Pneumonia	...	...	135	6	—	—	1	3	13	34	78	
24	Bronchitis	...	...	56	—	1	—	—	—	15	16	24	
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	12	6	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	86	16	—	1	2	2	8	16	41	
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	10	—	—	1	3	1	2	2	1	
34	All other accidents	...	...	30	2	—	1	1	—	3	4	19	
35	Suicide	...	...	15	—	—	—	—	2	7	4	2	
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	

II.—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Birth Rate

There was a total of 1824 births—930 male and 894 female—registered, which in the estimated population of 118,400 produced a crude birth rate of 15.40. Of these births 61 males and 52 females were illegitimate.

Still-birth Rate

There were 39 still-births, giving a still-birth rate of 20.93 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Infant Mortality, Neo-natal and Perinatal Mortality Rates

18 babies died in the first month of life, 13 between the end of the first month and the end of the first year. This gave an infant mortality rate of 17 and a neo-natal mortality rate of 9.87 per 1,000 live births. Of the 18 babies dying in the first month 17 died in their first week of life. This gave, with still-births, a peri-natal mortality rate of 30.06 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Of the 113 illegitimate live births only 4 died in the first year, giving an illegitimate infant mortality rate of 35.40 per 1,000 illegitimate live births compared with 15.78 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Maternal Mortality

1 death occurred during the year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Parentcraft Teaching and Preparation for Motherhood Classes

This type of ante-natal education continues to gain popularity. Details are as follows:—

4, Earlham Road.

Introductory talks on relaxation are given by the non-medical supervisor of midwives every Tuesday evening. Relaxation sessions for those attending the above are held every Thursday afternoon.

In addition every Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon the respective domiciliary midwives for central district conduct relaxation sessions.

Every Friday certain Health Visitors in rota conduct a session on mothercraft.

District Clinics.

Combined relaxation and mothercraft sessions at which both domiciliary midwife and health visitor attend are held every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday with the exception of the second in each case at Thorpe, Lakenham and Catton Grove respectively.

Progress in this field is steady and the sessions are much appreciated, but further widening of the field is rather restricted owing to the unsuitability of certain clinic premises.

Fathercraft.

Once a month a fathers' class is held at 4, Earlham Road, at which an introductory talk is given by the non-medical supervisor of midwives. Follow-on talks are given every 2 months by the Medical Officer of the Health Department.

Confinements

Of 754 sociological reports made to the Hospital Authorities institutional confinement was recommended in 521 cases.

Of the Norwich mothers confined during the year, 55% were delivered at home (or someone else's home) and 45% in institutions, including institutions beyond the City boundary.

Blood Testing

Routine blood tests are made in the early months in respect of first and subsequent pregnancies.

A proportion of the general practitioners continue to refer their cases to the Authority's combined Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics for blood testing.

No positive W.R. or G.C.F. was found during the year.

7 Rh. Negative mothers were found to have antibodies and gave birth to 5 live babies. One mother aborted at 26 weeks and one had a still-birth.

Chest X-Ray of Ante-natal Patients.

No. referred—83. No. attended—53.

51 were reported to be normal; 1 showed a healed calcified focus and 1 showed a healed primary focus.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council does not maintain any institution for the accommodation of mothers and children. As occasion arises, the Health Committee considers for admission to Mother and Baby Homes cases of unmarried mothers, and where it is felt necessary accepts financial responsibility for the care and maintenance of the mother in a Mother and Baby Home. Financial responsibility was accepted for 1 mother during the year.

The Moral Welfare Worker of the Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee looks after the general and moral welfare of unmarried mothers who seek her aid. The Committee provides shelter at 2, Heigham Grove, Norwich, with accommodation for 6 beds and 2 cots, to which babies are admitted. The Norwich City Council increased its grant from £200 to £400 per annum.

Whilst resident at 2, Heigham Grove, during pregnancy, the girls attend the Maternity Clinic at 4, Earlham Road, for routine ante-natal supervision, including blood testing, and 25 attend during the year.

Admissions to 2, Heigham Grove.

23 girls and 16 babies, of whom 6 girls and 6 babies were from the City of Norwich, were admitted during the year. 3 girls and 1 baby were admitted in emergencies through the City Police Welfare Officer, etc.

Average length of stay, excluding the emergency cases, was 12 weeks and the average age of the girls was 23 years, ranging from 17 to 35. 8 girls were under 18 years.

Extern Assistance.

69 new cases, together with 30 previous cases, were assisted including 62 maternity, 9 were married women divorced or separated from their husbands.

Arrangements were made for 19 women to be admitted to Mother and Baby Homes; the remainder were able to remain either in their own homes or in lodgings. 5 mothers who decided to keep their babies, but for various reasons were unable to care for them were helped to find suitable foster homes, where the mother is able to visit her child. A further 5 babies were placed in residential nurseries until their mothers are in a position to make other plans. 17 mothers have their babies with them either in their own homes or with the grandparents or in lodgings or residential posts.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits

1067 Sterilised Maternity Outfits were issued.

Infant Welfare Centres

Mobile Clinic

In the past it has been the policy of the Health Committee to provide accommodation for clinics either by using existing premises, such as church halls and schools, or by building new premises. The Health Committee decided to use a mobile clinic to meet the city's existing clinical needs rather than build new premises. This comprises a specially adapted caravan which

constitutes the clinic proper and a towing vehicle which is a converted single decker bus that has been reconditioned and is used as a waiting room, for the sale of welfare foods and for the preparation of refreshments for mothers using the clinic. The caravan has two compartments, one for the use of the Health Visitors and Midwives and the other for use as a doctor's consulting room. In addition, the bus is used for routine Ambulance Service work and will be invaluable in removing large numbers of persons in the event of a major accident.

The Mobile Clinic was officially opened by the Lord Mayor on Thursday, 10th September, 1959 at Redfern Road. The Chairman of the Health Committee presented a silver spoon bearing the City Coat of Arms to the first baby who entered the clinic. A slight unforeseen hitch occurred when the first "baby" to enter turned out to be twins. This was subsequently remedied by obtaining another spoon. The babies' initials were engraved on the spoons.

At the end of the year the clinic was operating for 5 sessions per week.

The Unit has been used on occasions for poliomyelitis vaccination. It is sited on each occasion by a member of the Ambulance Service and the maintenance is carried out by the Ambulance Service mechanic.

Other Clinics

At the end of the year there were 11 Centres which were open on 20 sessions per week.

As the following figures show, there has been a slight decrease in the number of children attending and in the number of attendances although the number of attendances by children under year of age rose a little.

	1959	1958
Attendances by children under 1 year ...	22,201	21,867
Attendances by children between 1 and 2 years	8,462	9,508
Attendances by children between 2 and 5 years	10,157	11,172
	40,820	42,547
Total No. of children who attended during the year ...	4,539	4,741
Average attendances per child ...	8.99	8.97
Average attendance per session—all Centres	42.03	42.80

Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods were distributed from 11 Infant Welfare Centres, the Mobile Clinic and Churchman House. The following tables show the quantities issued during 1958 and 1959

	Free	1959 Paid	Total	Free	1958 Paid	Total
National						
Dried Milk (Tins; equivalent to 7 pints liquid milk.)	2,607	36,681	39,288	3,853	42,734	46,587

In addition, in 1959, 279 tins were sold at the full cost of 4s. and in 1958 289 tins.

	Free	1959 Paid	Total	Free	1958 Paid	Total
Orange Juice (bottles) ...	789	55,771	56,560	1,192	57,750	58,942
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ...	6,817	—	6,817	7,451	—	7,451
Vitamin Tablets (packets) ...	5,768	—	5,768	5,998	—	5,998

Dental Treatment

(a) *Numbers provided with dental care.*

The figures for 1958 are given in brackets.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	56 (84)	56 (84)	55 (80)	26 (52)
Children under Five ...	139 (191)	130 (185)	122 (185)	— —

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided.*

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	17 (17)	149 (275)	— —	— —	213 (285)	28 (33)	17 (32)	15 (33)	4 (10)
Children under five	— —	118 (165)	90 (119)	— —	234 (327)	154 (204)	— —	— —	— —

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Mothers. Another decrease is reported in the number of patients attending M. and C. W. Clinics who are referred for dental treatment. Only 26 were made dentally fit. This is less than half the number examined and is an extremely unsatisfactory situation. Appointments were continually not kept and in spite of careful attention several did not return after the first visit. It would appear that dental propaganda for expectant and nursing mothers is of very little use.

Children. There has been a further decrease in all forms of treatment for children under school age.

Care of Premature Infants.

Every encouragement is given, weight and vitality permitting for premature infants to be nursed at home by the domiciliary midwifery staff, and three sets of equipment are kept in readiness at the Maternity Clinic, 4, Earlham Road. The equipment is also used for the transfer of premature infants to hospital when the need arises, and the midwife accompanies the infant in the ambulance.

The services of a Regional Hospital Board Consultant Pædiatrician are available to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service at the request of the General Practitioner Obstetrician.

STATISTICS

	IN NORWICH		TO NORWICH RESIDENTS	
	Live	Stillborn	Live	Stillborn
Total births notified	...	2,468	91	1,761
Premature { (5 lb. 8oz. Institutional or less)	...	46	5	46
	...	159	38	82
	...	205	44	128
Total	...	205	44	18

SURVIVAL

BIRTH WEIGHT

3 lb. 4 oz. or less

Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ...

Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ...

Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.

STILL BORN	LIVE BORN							
	DIED WITHIN				SURVIVED		28 DAYS	
	24 hours	2 days	3 days	7 days	28 days	% Survived	% Total Live Prematures	
6	5	1	—	1	—	7	50%	5.5%
4	1	—	—	—	—	26	96.3%	20.3%
1	1	—	—	—	—	22	95.7%	17.2%
7	1	—	1	—	—	62	96.9%	48.4%
18	8	1	1	1	—	117	91.4%	91.4%

Nursery Provision

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

At the end of the year, 3 persons were registered for a total of 40 children. The premises are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer.

Consultant Clinics

Arrangements continued as in previous years.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES

(Section 23)

Midwives

Supervision under Central Midwives Board's rules was carried out as in previous years.

There were 20 midwives practising in institutions in the City at the end of the year, of whom 7 were at the West Norwich Hospital, 12 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and 1 at a private nursing home.

It was necessary throughout the year, owing to staff shortage, to employ 2 part-time midwives to assist at clinics and to visit patients at home for ante-natal care and during the puerperium.

All the domiciliary midwives are trained in the administration of gas/air analgesia and each is provided with her own Minnitt gas/air apparatus. 6 of the domiciliary midwives are approved Teaching Midwives.

During the year 10 pupils completed their training and all of them passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board.

A. CONFINEMENTS ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

	DOCTOR BOOKED		DOCTOR NOT BOOKED		ANALGESIA			
					GAS/AIR		PETHIDINE	
	Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present	During delivery		During delivery	
					Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present
1959	469	435	3	65	443	420	333	301
1958	431	417	7	97	386	430	296	306
1957	401	433	8	116	352	438	280	327
1956	401	383	13	170	408	346	319	279
1955	372	312	19	196	338	383	239	289
1954	385	277	16	248	353	368	252	277
1953	413	247	10	270	347	393	262	263

HOME VISITS BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

NURSING VISITS DURING THE PUERPERIUM										
Ante-Natal Care		To mothers delivered at home	To Mothers Delivered in Institutes and discharged before the 14th day from :—							
			Norfolk & Norwich Hospital		West Norwich Hospital		Drayton Hall		Outside Institutions	
			Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits
1959	10951	17321	180	1093	252	955	233	820	5	12
1958	10947	17235	144	903	269	955	230	842	2	2
1957	10894	17340	170	822	225	730	268	888	—	—
1956	10075	17075	96	414	235	455	300	605	—	—
1955	11857	16987	77	359	225	490	271	555	—	—
1954	12012	17881	49	252	275	857	258	842	—	—
1953	11012	18104	51	244	296	819	267	647	9	9

There were 15 domiciliary stillbirths (1.54% of the cases attended) and 13 of these were

(ii) *Others.*

1 Mother was attended only by her Doctor, no midwife booked.

7 Mothers were attended by their Doctors and private midwives.

(B) **Institutional**

(i) *National Health Service—(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.*

This hospital has a maternity block, which admits mostly abnormal or suspected abnormal cases. 833 mothers, of whom 277 normally reside in the City, were confined during the year. There were 64 still-births and 24 children died within 10 days of birth. 4 cases of notifiable Puerperal Pyrexia occurred.

Ante-natal clinics are also held twice each week at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, at which city and county persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions attend. The Secretary of the hospital states that 1505 women made 3365 attendances at these clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons. In addition 45 mothers each made one post-natal attendance.

(b) *West Norwich Hospital.*

701 mothers, of whom 304 normally reside in the city, were confined in this hospital. There were 12 still-births, 11 babies died within 10 days of birth, and there were 14 cases of notifiable Puerperal Pyrexia.

(c) *Drayton Hall.*

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and 268 mothers who normally reside in the city were admitted for their confinements.

(ii) *Private Nursing Home—Plantation Nursing Home.*

This Home has 1 maternity bed, and 2 mothers, both of whom normally reside in the city, were confined during the year.

(C) **Consultant Facilities**

The Regional Hospital Board provides a panel of three Specialists whose services are available in difficult maternity cases when required by the General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on the panel in the event of obstetric emergency without awaiting the arrival of a General Practitioner.

(D) **Norwich Mothers' Clinic**

The Council continued to make an annual subscription of £50 to the voluntary clinic at Ber Street, which is affiliated to the Family Planning Association.

(E) **Maternity and Nursing Homes**

Before applicants are registered new homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws. The arrangements for protection against fire are also inspected. All the nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 4 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity), and one in respect of a mixed home. The re-registration in respect of the latter was under consideration at the end of the year.

Still-births

There were 39 still-births allocated by the Registrar General to Norwich residents in 1959, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and still-births of 20.93 as compared with 24.81 in 1958.

34 still-births to Norwich residents occurred in the City during the year.

These are sub-divided as under:—

Legitimate 34, Illegitimate nil. Males 14, Females 20.

Associated Conditions:

Maternal abnormalities—Ante partum hæmorrhage 3, Toxæmia 7, Placental insufficiency 4; Total 14.

Foetal abnormalities—Hydrocephalus 1, Erythroblastosis foetalis 2, Cranial deformity 1. Total 4.

Other Conditions—Prematurity 1, Rupture of Uterus 1, Prolapse of cord 1, Strangulation by cord 3, Asphyxia 1, Subarachnoid hæmorrhage 1, cause unknown 8; Total 16.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

There has been no change in the authorised establishment.

Visits were made as under by the Health Visitors during the year:—

	1959	1958
Total number of visits to premises ...	15,894	16,333
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	340	327
Visits to children under 1 year—		
First visits ...	1,719	1,789
Total visits ...	8,199	8,277
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years	9,918	10,474

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

There has been no change in the authorised establishment.

The Male Nurse who was accepted for training as a Queen's Nurse at the end of 1958 completed his training and was successful in the examination on 14th May, 1959.

At the end of the year 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Assistant Superintendent, 13 whole-time and 4 part-time Nurses were employed. A night nursing service is provided.

The types of cases attended were as follows:—

				Cases	Visits
Medical	...	...	...	1,146	37,796
Surgical	...	...	...	286	10,191
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	20	300
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	23	1,065
Maternal Complications	...	...	...	52	387
Others	...	...	...	179	1,744
				1,706	51,483

In 1958, 1,853 patients were attended, to whom 56,229 visits were made.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccination Against Smallpox.

51.5% children under 1 year were vaccinated during the year. The data for previous years are as follows:—

Year	No. of Births	Primary Vaccinations				Percentage of children vaccinated under 1 year of age
		Under 1 year (Age at date of vaccination)	1-5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years	
1959 ...	1824	940	81	40	68	51.5
1958 ...	1769	995	81	22	77	56.25
1957 ...	1776	695	87	38	95	39.1
1956 ...	1833	565	51	16	63	30.8
1955 ...	1687	546	62	29	71	32.4
1954 ...	1796	467	55	32	101	26.0
1953 ...	1843	431	68	52	118	23.3
1952 ...	1832	445	78	32	128	24.3
1951 ...	1910	346	81	45	202	18.1

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year 1,614 new cases were immunised against Diphtheria, and 122 children received booster doses. 774 of the new cases were immunised by General Practitioners. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:—

	Age at date of final injection or of reinforcing injection			Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	1,129	427	58	1,614
Number of children who received secondary (reinforcing) injection ...	—	45	77	122

At the end of the year 4,681 children, or approximately 53.8% of the population under 5 years of age, had been immunised. The figure for 1958 was 48.5%.

14,022 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years had also been immunised, or approximately 74.98% of the children attending school.

Whooping Cough Inoculation.

During the year 1,582 children, 1,536 under 5 years of age, were immunised.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis.

The giving of third doses to those who had previously been vaccinated and the offer of vaccination to young adults were continued in 1959. The death from acute poliomyelitis of a well known footballer caused a spurt in new registrations in April and May, and in addition to the vaccinations carried out by family doctors, visits by vaccination teams were made to factories, shops, offices and a dance hall, and open sessions were arranged, using the Mobile Clinic for the latter.

The following table shows the number of injections given during 1959:—

Class	1st injection given	2nd injection given	3rd injection given	Number waiting 31.12.59 No injections given
Children				
born 1943-59 ...	4,512	4,616	14,655	45
Young persons				
born 1933-42	7,480	7,455	1,042	3
Expectant Mothers ...	353	367	296	2
General Practitioners and families ...	17	17	81	—
Ambulance staff and families ...	1	1	13	—
Totals ...	12,363	12,456	16,087	50

In addition 666 injections (including 297 third injections) were given to hospital staff and families.

On 31st December, 1959, the percentage uptake for children born in 1943 to 1959 was 80.48 and for persons born 1933-42 inclusive, 41.22.

Tetanus Immunisation.

In addition to the general use of Triple Antigens for primary immunisation of infants, older children and adults are given tetanus toxoid.

During the year 1318 persons completed primary immunisation and 39 booster doses were given.

	Age Group				Total
	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15 and over	
Primary ...	9	289	876	144	1,318
Booster ...	1	5	5	28	39

898 of the primary immunisations and all the booster doses were given by family doctors.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

Staff. 2 Section Leaders, 19 male and 2 female drivers, attendants and one motor mechanic.

Vehicles. 5 Ambulances, 2 multi-seater vehicles and sitting-case cars. All the ambulances and 4 sitting-case vehicles are fitted with short wave radio.

The following tables show the number of cases dealt with during the year:—

(i) Classification.

	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
Accident and sudden illnesses ...	947	1044	716	732	1663	1776
Transport to and from hospitals and other places (not included elsewhere)	5331	5086	23775	21822	29106	26908
Maternity Cases ...	138	151	385	374	523	525
Mental Health Cases ...	67	64	120	186	187	250
Corpses (to Mortuaries) ...	96	63	—	—	96	63
	<u>6579</u>	<u>6408</u>	<u>24996</u>	<u>23114</u>	<u>31575</u>	<u>29581</u>

(ii) No. of Cases Conveyed.

	By City Ambulance Service	
	1959	1958
By Ambulance ...	5504	7866
By Car ...	22349	18015
	<u>27853</u>	<u>25881</u>

By Norfolk County Council at their option (These cases are the financial liability of the Norfolk County Council):—

1959	1958
3722	3641

Cases conveyed by the Norfolk County Council for the City Ambulance Service, in emergency:—

1959	1958
50	—

(iii) *No. of Journeys Made.*

			Journeys		Mileage	
			1959	1958	1959	1958
Ambulance	...	...	4834	4870	80168	69946
Car	...	...	4515	4747	65583	73966
			9349	9617	145751	143912

No. of accident and other emergency journeys included above:—

				1959	1958
Ambulance	...	...	...	1368	1503
Cars	...	...	...	295	273
				1663	1776

	1959	1958	1957
Milage per removal (including rail mileage)	3.8	4.1	4.1

In addition:—

(a) The defectives were conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre daily (including 2 defectives to and from the Industrial Centre for part of the year). 1587 journeys were carried out in 1959 and 1456 journeys in 1958.

(b) Midwives used sitting-case cars for the conveyance of the gas/air apparatus on 136 occasions in 1959 and 98 occasions in 1958.

(c) The Ambulance Service is continuing to make use of rail transport where practicable, and during the year 123 long distance cases were conveyed by rail transport. 138 cases were thus conveyed in 1958. 133 cases were thus conveyed in 1957, 39 in 1956.

	1959	1958	1957	1956
Rail Mileage ...	12084	14964	12701	4992

Further, these figures are single journey mileages only. Had road transport been used the mileages would be practically doubled to take into account the return of the empty vehicle.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

Tuberculosis.

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 63 to 65.

Problem Families.

There were 19 families on the list at the end of the year. One was added during the year. Altogether 109 families have been dealt with by the Sub-Committee since the scheme began in 1942. The Home Advisers made 2170 visits.

Domiciliary Nursing.

Cases discharged from hospitals who need home nursing are referred by the Hospital Authorities to the District Nursing Service.

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 875 articles were loaned to 554 patients under the scheme; this does not include the items already on loan at 31st December, 1958.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year routine Health Education continued to be stressed and in addition special attention was given to certain selected subjects by running simultaneously features on them in the Infant Welfare Centres. These subjects included Immunisation, Fresh Air and Exercise and Holiday Hazards.

Kill that Fly

A campaign was carried out in July stressing the danger of house flies to the community, their role in spreading serious diseases and steps which should be taken to deal with them. The campaign included a display in the foyer of the City Hall; display at Churchman House and at the Infant Welfare Centres. Relevant shopkeepers were approached and the vast majority willingly co-operated by displaying posters and giving a prominent place to hand-out leaflets.

Check that Fall Campaign

A meeting was held at the City Hall in September to launch a "Check That Fall" campaign. Representatives of voluntary organisations and statutory services concerned with the welfare of old people were present.

It is not generally realised that there are some 20,000 or so elderly persons in the City. It was decided that we would have to be content with distributing leaflets and propaganda material largely through the Old People's Clubs. In this connection the response from the Clubs was good and indeed great credit due to the Health Visitors who wrote their own playlet, which very dramatically stressed how simply a fall in the home can occur.

The campaign ran during the month of November and preceding it each Family Doctor in the City was sent a letter so that he would know of our efforts. Moreover we felt that they were in a unique position to spot simple causes of falls in the home.

Film Strips

Film strips continued to play their part in the field of Health Education and the following film strips were in demand:—

Home Safety

Happy in the Nappie

Nutrition in Pregnancy

Child Development

Preparing for Baby

Accidents in the Home

On ten occasions Health Visitors called at the homes of young children who had been involved in accidents in the home to ascertain the cause. The majority of these children were scalded through thoughtlessness. The need for care in the use of domestic utensils, especially in the home with children cannot be too strongly emphasised.

The following is a summary of these cases:—

Girl, aged 6 months: Burns to legs and hand. Fireguard removed to re-fuel fire. Another child picked baby up and slipped. Baby came into contact with fire.

Boy, aged 17 months: Burns to face. Fell off chair and came into contact with convector oil heater.

Girl, aged 4 years: Scalds to both legs. Father left kettle of boiling water on floor and returned to kitchen. He did not see how the accident occurred.

Boy, aged 8 years: Scalds to left leg. Accident occurred whilst father was bathing him.

Girl, aged 3 years 10 months: Scalds. Child was scalded by a bucket of hot water which was overturned. Parents could not understand how this happened.

Girl, aged 14 months. Scalds. Child scalded by turning the teapot over herself.

Boy, aged 2 years: Scalds to left forearm. This child was in the habit of collecting water from the outside waste pipe. Grandmother emptied boiling water down sink which came into contact with child.

Girl, aged 9 years: Burns to right leg. Large spark from fire burned child's leg. The burn became septic. Fireguard in use but apparently this was not sparkproof.

Boy, aged 2 years: Scalds. Grandfather drinking a cup of hot water when the child backed into him and in consequence the hot water was spilled.

Girl, aged 9 years: Burns. Child removed fireguard and her dress caught fire.

Smoking and Lung Cancer

During the year under review it was not possible to carry out the Health Education Campaign on Smoking and Lung Cancer as detailed in last year's report because sufficient money was not available. Lectures illustrated by flannelgraph and filmstrip were given to 3 voluntary organisations and in addition a meeting was held with 4 representatives of Head Teachers to decide how this difficult subject could be introduced to school children. It was decided that Head Teachers of Secondary schools should be supplied with the British Medical Association booklet called "Smoking—the Facts" so that they would be well informed on the subject and that in addition a filmstrip should be produced for showing to senior pupils. Medical Officers and Health Visitors were shown a film entitled "Facts and Figures" so that they also would be better able to carry out their duties in this field of work.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

The establishment remained at the equivalent of 80 full-time domestic helps throughout the year, but by December it was obviously inadequate and steps were being taken to increase the establishment in 1960. An Organiser and part-time Assistant Organiser visit the households and allocate service as required so far as it is available

Cases served:

				% Total Cases		
	1959	1958	1950	1959	1958	1950
Maternity ...	151	134	196	15.0%	14.3%	40.3%
Tuberculosis ...	9	12	9	0.9%	1.3%	1.9%
Aged (including Chronic Sick) ...	760	696	281	75.6%	74.3%	57.8%
Ordinary Sickness ...	28	33		2.8%	3.5%	
Blind Persons ...	36	46		3.6%	4.9%	
Families (where there was a danger of a temporary break-up)	21	16		2.1%	1.7%	
	1005	937	486			

Care of the Aged.

Age Group			Couples	Living alone	
				Men	Women
65-70	...	...	17	12	45
70-75	...	...	35	25	95
75-80	...	...	56	30	150
80-85	...	...	53	23	130
Over 85	...	...	18	15	56
			179	105	476

Night Sitters.

Some of the domestic helps act as night-sitters.

The service was provided on 67 nights in 13 households.

The number of domestic helps employed on the 31st December, 1959, was 6 full-time and 102 part-time, equivalent to 80 full-time staff.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

1. Administration

Constitution of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.

The Mental Health Committee is a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee and consists of 7 members. The Committee meets in alternate months when summoned.

2. Staff

Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, medical practitioners are specially approved to carry out medical examinations and certifications under this Act. In this connection some medical officers in the department have been approved and are carrying out these duties.

Although the appointment of a Psychiatric Social Worker has been approved, at the end of the year it had not been possible to fill this vacancy.

The Supervisor at the Industrial Centre for adult male mental defectives is on the staff of the local Health Authority but seconded to the voluntary society responsible for the running of the Centre.

3. Admissions to Hospitals

(a) *Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, and the Mental Health Act, 1959.*

During the year the Duly Authorised Officers have dealt with the following admissions to hospital under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930:—

Admissions to mental hospitals.

(a) Compulsory admission by D.A.O.

			Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	...	...	57	51	108
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...	4	7	11
Others	...	...	—	—	—
		Total ...	61	58	119

(b) Voluntary or Informal admissions in which D.A.O. involved.

Hellesdon Hospital	...	...	51	75	126
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...	3	8	11
Others	...	...	—	3	3
		Total ...	54	86	140

(c) Voluntary or Informal admissions where D.A.O. *not* involved.

Hellesdon Hospital	...	...	76	88	164
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...	3	2	5
Others	...	...	—	—	—
		Total ...	79	90	169

Grant Total ... 194 234 428

Males 45.3% Females 54.7%

Since the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, patients have been admitted to mental hospitals voluntarily and known as Voluntary Patients. During 1959 as a result of the Mental Health Act the mode of admission was replaced by an entirely new venture in which a patient is admitted to a mental hospital quite informally. No application form is signed and the patient can leave the hospital without giving any notice. Generally speaking, Informal Patients are persons who, prior to the new Act, would have been Voluntary Patients, but there is a small number who are admitted to hospital informally who are quite unable to express volition and would under previous legislation have had to have been certified. The above figures for admissions during this year show that 72.2% of all Norwich admissions were either as Voluntary Patients or Informal Patients.

In addition, 38 other cases were referred to the District Authorised Officers for admission to hospital. Alternative arrangements were made so that admission was not necessary. Two male patients were examined by a Magistrate under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, but not certified.

During the year 132 male and 173 female patients from Norwich took their discharge, and 23 male and 45 female patients from the city died in mental hospitals.

The Vale Hospital, Swainsthorpe, caters for old people suffering mental changes due to their age and all the patients are admitted informally. During the year 36 patients were admitted here on a permanent basis and 24 under the "Six Weeks' Scheme," which came into operation in 1958. Of these 24, only 4 continued as "Six Weeks" patients, but even this small number helped to contribute towards overcoming the acute shortage of beds and reducing the waiting list.

(b) *Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1927.*

During the year the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board acquired Nayland Hospital near Colchester for the accommodation of medium and high-grade mentally deficient adult females. As a result some of the accommodation which had hitherto been occupied by these patients now become available at Little Plumstead Hospital, and it was possible to admit a small number of Norwich low-grade mentally deficient children. Four boys and one girl, all of whom had been waiting for periods varying from 18 months to six years for admission, were admitted as informal patients at the request of their parents. In addition 5 older males and 4 females were also admitted to mental deficiency hospitals during the year, 5 of these by the Magistrates under a Court Order.

Waiting List. Despite the admissions mentioned in the previous paragraph, there is still a considerable waiting list of mental defectives to be admitted permanently to mental deficiency hospitals. At the 31st December, 1959, there were 14 males and 7 females on the waiting list. The majority of these have been waiting for periods of a few months to two years, but there are 3 males who have been waiting for 4-5 years.

Three males and 4 females were discharged during the year by order of the Board of Control, and returned to their homes in Norwich.

At the end of the year there were 139 male and 109 female Norwich patients in mental deficiency hospitals. These were distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital and ancillary Hospitals	115	85	200
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester	13	4	17
Rampton State Hospital	2	—	2
Risebridge Home, Haverhill	4	4	8
Orchid Hospital, Sandbach	1	—	1
Riversfield Hospital, St. Neots	—	2	2
Hellesdon Hospital	2	3	5
St. Andrew's Hospital	—	1	1
Brockhall	1	—	1
Hortham Colony, Bristol	—	1	1
Bryhyphyd Hospital, Fordam, Welshpool	1	—	1
	139	100	239

(c) *The National Health Service Act, 1946.*

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Health Authority is given the power to provide temporary accommodation for mental defectives, and under this Section, 9 mentally deficient children spent a week or a fortnight at privately-run Homes for mental defectives in this area, and the cost of their accommodation was borne by the City Council. Six of these went to "The Rookery," New Buckenham and the remainder to "Kelsale Court," Saxmundham, a Home run by the National Association for Mental Health.

4. Community Care

(a) Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the care and after-care of mental hospital patients is largely carried out by the Psychiatric Social Worker attached to Hellesdon Hospital. The Duly Authorised Officers, however, receive occasional requests from the hospital for after-care visits and an increasing amount of this work is done at the request of relatives of discharged patients. In 1959, 1,454 visits were made and social histories of 326 cases were submitted to the Superintendents of the mental or mental deficiency hospitals.

Close co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Boards, Hospital Management Committees and other statutory bodies helps to ensure successful after-care and the assistance given by local officers of Government Departments, other Departments of Norwich City Council and local hospitals has, on many occasions, meant that the re-admission of a patient to hospital could be avoided.

Two Psychiatric Social Clubs meet weekly. The Mary Chapman Club for women is organised by the Psychiatric Social

Worker at Hellesdon and the Samuel Chapman Club for men is run by a Committee of the Club together with the Duly Authorised Officers and a representative of Toc H. This is proving one of the most successful ventures in community care.

(b) *Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.*

Under these Acts the Local Health Authority has a duty to ascertain all persons in their area who are defectives and to provide suitable supervision for such persons. Most of the cases ascertained are referred by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, but a few others are referred by medical practitioners and from other sources.

Details of the cases reported are as follows:—

(a) Cases referred by Education Authority (Sect. 57, Education Act, 1944):

	Male	Female	Total
(i) Under Section 57 (3) ...	4	—	4
(ii) Under Section 57 (5) ...	6	3	9
(b) Other cases reported ...	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	3	13

The foregoing cases were dealt with as under:—

	Male	Female	Total
Placed under Statutory Supervision	8	3	11
Admitted to Institutions ...	2	—	2
Pending decision ...	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	3	13

At the end of the year there were 100 males and 109 females under Statutory Supervision, one female under guardianship and 17 males and 23 females under friendly supervision. This figure is an increase on 1958 because during the year 15 males and 8 females were referred to the local Health Authority and placed under supervision, whereas only 5 were removed from supervision and 4 died.

These cases are visited by the Mental Health Workers and helped, where necessary, to find employment and accommodation and, where a defective is on a criminal charge, the Mental Health Worker ensures that the Court is aware of his handicap. Arrangements are also made for appropriate cases to attend the Occupation Centre and the Industrial Centre.

The Occupation Centre

This Centre at 58, Eariham Road admits 40 children for habit and sense training. Simple handicrafts are also taught and a mid-day meal is provided. A summer outing and a Christmas Party are arranged for these children.

A Nursery Class is held at the Occupation Centre for children with intelligence too low to respond to training. Most of these are awaiting admission to a Mental Deficiency Hospital and each child attends on alternate days in order to give parents some relief from looking after them. The Class is in the charge of a Nursery Attendant and is limited to 5 children each day.

The Industrial Centre

This Centre, which was opened in January, 1958, is run by the Norfolk and Norwich Society for Mentally Handicapped Children at St. Swithin's Hall and is subsidised by the City and County Councils. At the end of 1959, 10 City boys and 7 County boys were attending. The work consists mainly of firewood chopping and bundling, making of plant trays, seed boxes, bird cages and boxes, and breeze and concrete block making. New activities include plastic mop making and the preparation of cardboard prior to box assembly at the factory.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

(a) *The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. The total of 443 beds includes 28 for eye cases. The daily bed occupancy was 372 compared with 385 in 1958.

(b) *The Jenny Lind Hospital* works in close co-operation with (a) above, and has 76 beds; boys under 11 years of age and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious disease are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily average number of beds occupied was 53 compared with 47 in 1958.

(c) *West Norwich Hospital*. This hospital has 359 beds of which 165 are for acute cases and 126 for geriatric cases. The Regional Burns and Plastic Unit is located there. Also allocated are 24 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis and 56 cubicles for infectious diseases (16 beds in reserve). The average daily bed occupancy was 279 compared with 265.

(d) *Drayton Hall Maternity Home* provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily bed occupancy was 11.20 compared with 11.95 in 1958.

(e) *Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse.* The complement of 86 Chronic Sick beds was increased to 103 during the year. The average daily bed occupancy was 88.

(f) *Hellesdon Hospital for Mental Cases* normally has 341 beds for males and 494 for females. The number of beds actually occupied however, was 854; 301 males, 453 females. The Statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street is 122 beds and 116 were occupied; all by females.

(g) *Accommodation for Mental Defectives.* See pages 38 to 40.

III—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE
ACTS, 1948 AND 1951
AND
CHILDREN ACT, 1948

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 21

One of the Medical Officers carries out periodic visits to 11 hostels for the aged and infirm, 8 of which are administered by the Corporation. The remaining 3 are under private administration.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47, and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

No action was taken under these Acts.

Committee for the Welfare of Old People

There are in the City 33 Old People's Clubs, 29 of which are under the control of the Norwich Committee for the Welfare of Old People and 4 are organised privately. A Health Visitor is attached to each.

Chiropody Service. The Clinic at Lady's Lane continued to function all day on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The average number attending each day is 20. The total number of patients on the register at the end of the year was approximately 700. The service is limited to Old Age Pensioners living in the City. A charge of 3s. 6d. for the first treatment and 2s. 6d. per treatment thereafter is made. The establishment of a service by the Health Committee was under consideration at the end of the year.

"Meals on Wheels" Service. The Committee continues with the "Meals on Wheels" Service, which during the year provided approximately 9,000 hot 3-course meals to old people, the meals being provided on either Tuesday or Friday of each week. Efforts are made to ensure that necessitous cases receive two hot meals per week.

The Alderman Clarke hostel, bungalows and Warden's house which were under construction in Midland Street at the beginning of the year were nearing completion at the end of the year.

Epileptics and Spastics

The Town Clerk informs me that on the 31st December there were 4 epileptics in Part III accommodation provided by the Council and in addition accommodation was being provided on behalf of the Council for 2 at Chalfont and 1 at Maghull Homes.

Spastic cases known to be in need of institutional treatment have been brought to the notice of the Welfare Committee. 1 male is being provided with accommodation at the Searchlight Cripples Workshops at Newhaven, 1 female at St. Theresa's, Predannack, Cornwall, and 1 in Part III accommodation provided by the Council. Transport has been provided voluntarily to enable a number of spastics to attend the weekly social evenings at the St. Raphael Club. There is a local branch of the National Spastics Society operating in the City.

BLIND PERSONS

The Welfare of Blind Persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee and the Town Clerk has sent to me the following information:—

32 persons were registered as blind and 19 as partially-sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended in respect of 22 blind persons and 11 partially-sighted persons.

The eye defects from which the registered blind and registered partially-sighted persons for whom no treatment is recommended are suffering is described on page 48.

The Treatment recommended and the follow-up action taken in respect of the remaining 10 blind persons and 8 partially-sighted persons is more particularly described below.

Registered Blind.

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended	Follow-up action, etc.
Cataract	84	Surgical	Operation quite successful
	68	Surgical	Awaiting admission to Hospital
(deceased)	78	Surgical	Cataract extraction performed
	84	Surgical	Awaiting admission to Hospital
Cataract and Glaucoma	80	Hospital	Under Hospital supervision
Cataract and Others	50	Hospital	Under Hospital supervision
Glaucoma	73	Surgical	Treatment refused
Others	72	Hospital	Under Hospital supervision
	52	Hospital	Under Hospital supervision
	49	Hospital	Under Hospital supervision

Partially Sighted.

Cataract	79	Optical	Optical magnifying glass supplied
	75	Surgical	Awaiting operation
	83	Surgical	Under Hospital supervision
	72	Hospital	Under Hospital supervision
Cataract and Glaucoma	77	Hospital	Under Hospital supervision
Others	6	Optical	Under Hospital supervision
	47	Optical	Under Hospital supervision
	70	Medical	Under Hospital supervision

Blind and Partially Sighted persons registered during the year for whom no treatment is recommended by Section "F" of B.D.8

		Registered Blind	Partially Sighted
Cataract	...	67, 83, 87 years	75, 86 years
Cataract and Others	...	72, 75, 78, 83 years	
Glaucoma	...	64, 73, 76, 81 years	
Others	...	0, 58, 66, 69, 70, 77, 81, 85, 86 (2), 90 years	12, 35, 47, 68 (2), 70, 82 (2), 90 years

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Section "F" of B.D. 8 recommends:—

		Cataract	Glaucoma	Cataract & Glaucoma	Cataract & Others	Others	Blind	Total Partially Sighted
1.	(a) <i>No Treatment</i>							
	Registered Blind	...	3	4	—	4	11	—
	Partially Sighted	...	2	—	—	—	22	11
	(b) <i>Treatment</i>							
	Registered Blind	...	4	1	1	3	10	—
	Partially Sighted	...	4	—	—	3	—	8
2.	Number of cases listed above who on follow-up action have received treatment:—							
	Registered Blind	...	2	—	1	3	—	—
	Partially Sighted	...	3	—	1	3	—	—

No case of blindness following Ophthalmia Neonatorum (see page 55) and no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants came to my notice.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

On the instructions of the Children's Committee, a Medical Officer inspects each of the 3 Children's Homes at approximately six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.

PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING. ETC.

THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

1698 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow show the details of these cases, deaths by age groups and hospital admissions.

TABLE I
ANALYSES IN AGE GROUPS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Disease	Under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	1	2	13	24	34	134	36	3	3	1	2	—	—	253
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	3	2	14	12	14	19	37	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	110
Measles ...	1	3	8	14	89	133	128	154	450	24	2	1	3	—	—	—	1010
Acute Poliomyelitis—																	
Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Pneumonia—																	
Primary ...	1	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	8	1	—	—	2	2	18	4	46
Influenzal ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	2	6	5	21
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	11	4	20
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	10	3	—	—	30
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Dysentery ...	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	8	4	4	8	9	7	11	2	60
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	4	5	1	4	9	7	16	3	59
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	8	1	1	5	11	6	3	46
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	5	3	—	1	2	1	1	—	24

Disease

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total 1959	Total 1939	Total 1929
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	10	14	53
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	6	10	12	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	13	20	35	102

TABLE III

Disease	Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	253	—
Whooping Cough	110	1
Measles	1010	5
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	1	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	46	4
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	21	1
Erysipelas	20	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	30	15 (a)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	3
Typhoid Fever	2	1
Dysentery	60	1
Food Poisoning	59	11
Infective Hepatitis	46	5
Scabies	24	—
Verminous conditions	6	—

(a) 14 Confined in hospital.

Scarlet Fever

253 cases, compared with 292 in 1958 were notified. No case was admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

The bacteriological examination of Scarlet Fever contacts which was done on a modified scale during 1958, was discontinued in 1959.

Diphtheria

No case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

110 notifications were received compared with 21 in 1958. 1 case was admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

Measles

1010 cases were notified during the year. 5 cases were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

Poliomyelitis

Two cases, one paralytic and one non-paralytic were notified during the year.

The non-paralytic case was a girl aged 13 years who became ill on holiday in the South of England, returned home and was admitted to hospital where she recovered. She had been

ccinated, the third injection having been given six months before
r illness. It is noteworthy that the disease was mild (non-
ralytic).

The paralytic case was a girl aged 8 years who had not been
ccinated. She was admitted to hospital.

Pneumonia

Acute primary pneumonia notifications decreased from 51 in
58 to 46 and those of acute influenzal pneumonia increased
om 13 to 21. 10 deaths from acute primary pneumonia and 10
om acute influenzal pneumonia occurred.

Erysipelas

20 cases were notified compared with 12 in 1958. 3 cases
ere admitted to hospital and no death occurred.

Febrile Pyrexia

	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements
Uterine infections due to—		
Hæmolytic Streptococci ...	3	3
Staphylococci ...	1	—
N. Gonorrhoeal ...	—	1
Urinary tract infections ...	—	6
Upper respiratory infections ...	3	2
Breast infections ...	2	4
Phlebitis ...	—	2
Unknown causes ...	2	1
	11	19

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Notifications ...	...	9
Domiciliary Confinements ...	...	3
Institutional Confinements ...	...	6
Vision Unimpaired ...	...	9*
Vision Impaired ...	...	—
Total Blindness ...	...	—
Removed from District ...	...	—

*As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries
the Doctors in charge of the cases.

Typhoid Fever

Two isolated cases of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year.

Case 1. Female 45 years. Notified 9.2.59.

Onset 15.12.58. Treated at home.

In spite of intensive search no organism was found in this case, or in any of the contacts. The diagnosis was retrospective and was based on high agglutination titre.

Case 2. Male 19 years. Notified 28.11.59.

Onset 1.11.59. Admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospital 20.11.59.. No connection with Case 1.

No connection was established between these cases and it is not known how they became infected.

Dysentery

60 cases were notified during the year.

Early in December several cases of Sonne dysentery were reported. The first cases were practically all canteen or cafe workers. A few were school children from different schools. It was apparent that cases were occurring up and down the country as a whole at about the same time.

Investigations were carried out in the food handling premises concerned, and a questionnaire was completed by all employees there giving a personal and family history of diarrhoea and vomiting over the previous six weeks. In one works canteen a number of carriers were found and the canteen was closed immediately. As a further precaution stool specimens from all those employed in the works were examined.

By the end of the month a few more sporadic cases, not connected with the investigations already made, had been reported.

Food Poisoning

No major outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year. There were 7 cases of *Salmonella typhimurium* infection presumably food borne, in one of the hospitals and 2 persons suffering from staphylococcal food poisoning who were notified to me were victims of a wedding party incident which occurred in another area.

In June, an outbreak of diarrhoea and vomiting occurred which was not reported as food poisoning and was probably a virus infection. A total of 21 adults and 9 children from 10 households were affected. There had been contact between all these families and although detailed investigations were made and samples sent to the Laboratory no organisms were found and no food was incriminated.

55 single cases of food poisoning were notified. The causal organisms were:—

Salmonella typhimurium ...	32
Salmonella enteritidis ...	3
Staphylococci ...	3

In the remaining 17 cases no causal organism was found.

Infective Hepatitis

Under the Jaundice Regulations, 1943, Infective Hepatitis is notifiable in the counties of the Eastern Region.

The annual notifications for Norwich since the Regulations came into force have been as follows:—

1944 ...	206	1952 ...	19
1945 ...	36	1953 ...	20
1946 ...	30	1954 ...	34
1947 ...	25	1955 ...	24
1948 ...	131	1956 ...	13
1949 ...	184	1957 ...	28
1950 ...	101	1958 ...	274
1951 ...	34	1959 ...	46

Scabies and Verminous conditions

24 cases of Scabies were notified compared with 9 in 1958. All notifications were received from General Practitioners.

These conditions were treated by the General Practitioners and at the Health Department.

3 notifications of persons infested with pubic lice were received from General Practitioners who treated the cases. 3 cases of children with head lice came to our notice.

VENEREAL DISEASE

There has been no change in the times of the out-patient facilities which are provided at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. 13 new cases of syphilis, 49 of gonorrhoea and 115 of other conditions attended.

Dr. H. L. Rogerson, the Consultant Venereologist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has kindly sent me the following:—

“There was a slight increase in the number of new cases of late Syphilis during this year, and the increase was confined to late congenital Syphilis in patients over the age of 15 years. There is no real significance here since these patients might have been seen in earlier years or in years to come.

There was an increase of about fifty per cent in the incidence of Gonorrhoea; this was a general trend throughout the country. No drug resistance to treatment was met with. There is no real cause for alarm; this increase may well be temporary.

It is still recommended that all pregnant women who have been treated for acquired Syphilis in the past, should have a course of treatment during subsequent pregnancies."

LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:—

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	1241
Eye Swabs	...	...	5
Hand Swabs	...	...	3
Ear Swabs	...	...	2
Mouth Swabs	...	...	3
Sputum	...	...	2
Faeces and Urine	...	...	1073
Water	...	...	471
Milk	...	...	171
Ice Cream	...	...	135
Other Foods	...	...	61
Bloods for Widal Tests	...	...	32
Scrapings, swabs and samples from butchers' shops and kitchens	...	...	24

CHEST CLINICS
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

V.—TUBERCULOSIS

CONTACT CLINICS
CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Mortality During 1959

Age-Periods		Notifications						Deaths					
		Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 "	...	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 "	...	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 "	...	8	5	13	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 "	...	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 "	...	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
55—65 "	...	5	2	7	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	...	3	1	4	—	2	2	3	—	3	1	1	—
TOTALS	...	25	15	40	—	6	6	7	—	7	1	1	—

Respiratory Tuberculosis

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows :—

MALES			FEMALES		
Accountant	...	1	Boot operative	...	2
Boot Operative	...	4	Clerk	...	1
Clerk	...	1	Housewife	...	5
Carpenter	...	1	Infant	...	1
Chocolate Worker	...	1	Kitchen hand	...	1
Electrician	...	1	School Child	...	2
Export Manager	...	1	Salvation Army Officer	...	1
Fitter	...	1	Switchboard Operator	...	1
Garage foreman	...	1	Visitor from Italy	...	1
Hall porter	...	1			
Postman	...	1			
Production Planning Assistant	...	1			
Publican	...	1			
Railway Driver	...	1			
Representative	...	1			
Retired	...	2			
School Child	...	1			
Toilet Attendant	...	1			
Van driver	...	3			
		—			—
		25			15
		—			—

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES

FEMALES

Clerk	...	...	1
Clothing Machinist	...	...	1
Housewife	...	...	3
School Child	...	...	1
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—

In addition to the 46 new notifications, 34 further cases (all Respiratory) came to my notice in 1959 in other ways than by formal notification. Thus in all, 80 cases of Tuberculosis, 74 of Lung and 6 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. 2 of the 34 cases were transfers to the City from other areas, 1 was obtained from the death returns, and 1 posthumous notification was received. Age and sex distribution of the further 34 cases was as follows:—

Age period		M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	—	—	—
5—15 years	...	3	2	5
15—25 years	...	2	3	5
25—35 years	...	6	6	12
35—45 years	...	3	2	5
45—55 years	...	1	1	2
55—65 years	...	—	—	—
65 and over	...	4	1	5
Totals	...	19	15	34

The 6 new cases of non-respiratory Tuberculosis were classified as follows:—

Age periods		Bones and Joints	Lymphatic Glands	Genito-urinary
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	—	—	—
5—15 years	...	—	—	—
15—25 years	...	1	—	—
25—35 years	...	—	—	2
35—45 years	...	—	—	—
45—55 years	...	—	—	—
55—65 years	...	—	1	—
65 and over	...	1	1	—
Totals	...	2	2	2

Of the cases (Respiratory and non-Respiratory) notified 5 per cent. were males and 46 per cent. were females. 63 per cent. were married, 26 per cent. were single and 11 per cent. were widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in 3 per cent. of the cases.

The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows:—

		1959	1949
Respiratory	M.	41.72	33.76
Respiratory	F.	31.93	24.0
Non-respiratory	M.	—	16.70
Non-respiratory	F.	47.33	19.78

Notifications in 1959, totalling 46, were 9 less than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications decreased by 1. Non-respiratory decreased by 2.

Deaths

9 deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during the year compared with 8 during 1958 and 6 in 1957.

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 1 respiratory had not been notified during life. 4 occurred in hospital.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).
1893-99	Averages { 108,672	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900-09		144	87	231	123	74	197
1910-19		138	59	197	116	50	166
1920-29		115	25	140	93	20	113
1930-39		79	13	92	64	10	74
1940-49	110,390	61	9	70	56	8	64
1950	119,700	40	6	46	33	5	38
1951	120,300	31	9	40	26	7	33
1952	120,300	33	4	37	27	3	30
1953	120,900	13	1	14	11	1	12
1954	121,250	7	4	11	6	3	9
1955	121,000	14	2	16	11	2	13
1956	120,300	12	2	14	10	2	12
1957	119,200	5	1	6	4	1	5
1958	118,800	7	1	8	6	1	7
1959	118,400	7	2	9	6	2	8

Report of the Chest Physician

Dr. P. H. Sutton, Consultant Chest Physician, writes:—

New Cases

40 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered in 1959 as against 47 in 1958. This fall occurred in spite of a visit by the Mass Radiography Unit, which discovered 8 new cases.

Sources of new cases were:—

	1957	1958	1959
Mass Radiography Unit ...	19	—	8
General Practitioners ...	40	37	32
Contacts ...	8	11	4
Others ...	7	10	3*
Transfers in ...	31	30	32

* One child was discovered after being X-rayed as a result of a positive Heaf tuberculin test at school (under the school scheme) and the source of the child's infection was found among the home contacts.

X-ray Only Service

6,344 persons from Norwich were sent for X-ray only and 289 or 4.55% were recalled for appointment. 18 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (a rate of 2.84 per 1,000) and 26 cases of carcinoma of lung (a rate of 4.1) per 1,000) were discovered.

Deaths

All the seven deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were male and six were known to the Chest Clinic. The remaining case was discovered at post-mortem examination.

Contact Examination

437 new contacts were examined and 4 new cases of active tuberculosis found, a rate of .92%. This rate is less than half the figure of 2.2% for 1958.

B.C.G. Vaccination

123 tuberculin negative contacts were vaccinated during the year.

Tuberculin Testing of School Children

1686 school leavers were tested as a preliminary to B.C.G. vaccination and 194 or 11.5% were positive, a reduction of 3.5% from last year. This figure is the most sensitive index we have for the amount of infectious tuberculosis in the City. School entrants tested showed that much less than 1% of these children have been infected by the tubercle bacillus. Tuberculosis can be considered as conquered in the City only when the figure for school leavers falls to the same level.

Cancer of the Lung

There were 60 deaths in Norwich, 56 male, 4 female. During the year 32 new cases were discovered at the Chest Clinic. 26 of the 32 were picked up through the X-ray only service, at a rate of 4.1 per 1,000 examinations, or nearly double the 1958 figure of 2.2 per 1,000

Rehabilitation

One tuberculous patient continued at a rehabilitation course from 1958 and during the year reached the stage where the local authority was financially responsible.

Rehousing of Tuberculous Persons and Families

The re-housing of tuberculous persons in families is still an important item in the treatment and prevention of the disease, and the following figures reveal the extent of re-housing of such households over the past five years.

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at end of 1954—11

		Additions	Re-housed by Norwich Corporation	Removed from list for various reasons
1955	...	34	18	4
1956	...	25	31	8
1957	...	17	17	2
1958	...	6	9	—
1959	...	8	9	—

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at 31st December, 1959—3.

Visitation

2 Tuberculosis Visitors are employed. These officers carry out the visitation of the Tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of any notified person. They also attend with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis Clinic. These officers made visits as under during the year.

			First Visits	Re-visits
Tuberculous families or households			36	1776
Patients	...	...	33	1161
Home Contacts	...	...	99	2124

In addition 521 visits were made for other purposes.

The Health Visitors also made 86 visits to Tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 23 cases, making 1065 visits.

Assistance

1897 $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk were supplied free to Tuberculous persons.

During the year 10 patients were supplied with clothing and 3 patients were issued with bedding on loan. 2 Garden Shelters were on loan at the end of the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit has informed me that the main survey undertaken by the Unit was of large firms in the City and this took place during the latter half of the year. The Unit was also sited at St. Andrew's Hall for 4 days for X-ray of the general public. A total of 20,767 Miniature X-ray examinations were made. Of the total X-rayed for the first time 2 active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were found and 6 required chest clinic observation.

In addition 204 positive reactors and 392 of their relatives were X-rayed; one case of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis being discovered in a relative.

In one Norwich firm a total of 142 employees who were contacts were X-rayed and one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring chest clinic observation was found.

During the year 503 hospital staff were X-rayed and one case only of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring chest clinic observation was found.

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

VI.—SCHOOL HEALTH
SERVICE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH, NORFOLK, NOR 22E.

Tel. No. NORWICH 22233 Ext. 42.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the School Health Service for the year 1959.

It is with pleasure that I record the continued interest and enthusiasm of all the members of the School Health Service, of the Director of Education, and of his staff—both teaching and administrative. Without such help and co-operation the efficiency of the service would be seriously impaired.

The continued support of the members of the Education Committee has been an encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Principal School Medical Officer.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 20,387, compared with 20,439 at the end of 1958. It is still 5,101 (or 33.4%) above the figure for 1946. The estimated population of Norwich in 1946 was 112,390, and in 1959, was 118,400.

The number of school departments in the city is as follows:—

I. PRIMARY

Infants	19.	3,481 children in attendance at end of year
Junior	16.	5,711 children in attendance at end of year
Combined Junior and Infant	4.	1,779 children in attendance at end of year

II. SECONDARY

Modern	15.	6,118 children in attendance at end of year
Technical	1.	585 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Boys)	1.	924 boys in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Girls)	1.	829 girls in attendance at end of year

At the request of the Governors, medical inspection is also carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls a school not under the jurisdiction of the Local Education Authority.

At the end of the year, 624 pupils were attending this school (450 in the Secondary School and 174 in the Preparatory School).

III. NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

Earlham Nursery School	...	90 children in attendance at end of year
Nursery Classes		40 children in attendance at end of year

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

Two schools were closed during the year, namely the Philadelphia Infant School and the Earlham Hall Junior School, the latter accommodation being attached to the Bluebell Secondary Modern Girls' School as from 2nd September.

On 2nd September a new Junior School was opened at Bluebell Road, known as the Blackdale Junior School.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children were carried out remain unchanged, the routine ones being four times during a child's school life.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year, their physical condition, and the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the schools was as follows:—

Age Groups Inspected (By years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Exa- mined	Parents Present	Percen- tage of Exams. at which Parents were Present	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
				Satisfactory		Unsat'isfactory	
				No.	%	No.	%
1955 and later	418	402	96.0	411	98.3	7	1.7
1954	1205	1176	97.6	1186	98.4	19	1.6
1953	392	382	97.4	378	96.4	14	3.6
1952	128	127	99.2	124	97.0	4	3.0
1951	1580	1472	93.2	1552	98.2	28	1.8
1950	110	100	90.9	107	97.3	3	2.7
1949	75	69	92.0	68	90.7	7	9.3
1948	1261	967	76.7	1224	97.0	37	3.0
1947	1467	1003	68.4	1411	96.2	56	3.8
1946	595	351	59.0	570	95.8	25	4.2
1945	524	194	37.0	507	96.8	17	3.2
1944 and earlier	1738	483	27.8	1695	97.5	43	2.5

The number of pupils found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin) was as follows:—

NOTE—No individual pupil recorded more than once in any column of this table.)

Age-groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For all other conditions recorded in Part II	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1955 and later	4	58	60
1954	23	206	221
1953	13	70	78
1952	—	23	23
1951	65	211	263
1950	2	17	19
1949	2	29	31
1948	72	210	265
1947	94	220	301
1946	42	122	153
1945	33	81	112
1944 and earlier	118	203	299
Total ...	468	1450	1825

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	887
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	3584
		Total ...	4471

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1959**

Table A—Periodic Inspections

(This Table includes separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)).

De- fect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	30	19	66	38	134	72	230	12
5	Eye—								
	Vision	35	76	97	179	336	580	468	83
	Squint	31	18	—	4	26	54	57	7
	Other	6	5	8	9	24	30	38	4
6	Ear—								
	Hearing	11	20	8	7	20	34	39	6
	Otitis Media	16	9	3	1	22	13	41	2
	Other	1	3	10	1	20	17	31	2
7	Nose and Throat	62	97	10	17	82	118	154	23
8	Speech	11	41	7	7	38	37	56	8
9	Lymphatic Glands	2	14	—	6	6	23	8	4
10	Heart	11	17	5	14	16	49	32	8
11	Lungs	10	23	3	16	34	86	47	12
12	Developmental—								
	Hernia	14	14	—	2	9	19	23	3
	Other	5	48	4	12	55	120	64	17
13	Orthopædic—								
	Posture	4	3	8	23	55	66	67	9
	Feet	18	27	22	28	72	81	112	13
	Other	37	54	9	32	91	117	137	20
14	Nervous System—								
	Epilepsy	4	1	2	4	12	11	18	1
	Other	2	9	3	9	30	53	35	7
15	Psychological—								
	Developmental	1	7	—	1	186	26	187	3
	Stability	4	48	3	3	41	79	48	13
16	Abdomen	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—
17	Other	27	25	19	32	149	129	195	18

Table B—Special Inspections

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Special Inspections	
			Pupils Requiring Treatment	Pupils Requiring Observation
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
4	Skin	... ..	182	5
5	Eye—			
	Vision	... ..	121	15
	Squint	... ..	7	1
	Other	... ..	15	4
6	Ear—			
	Hearing	... ..	15	17
	Otitis Media	... ..	6	1
	Other	... ..	19	2
7	Nose and Throat	... ..	57	16
8	Speech	... ..	18	5
9	Lymphatic Glands	... ..	6	5
10	Heart	... ..	5	5
11	Lungs	... ..	11	3
12	Developmental—			
	Hernia	... ..	2	1
	Other	... ..	13	5
13	Orthopædic—			
	Posture	... ..	16	1
	Feet	... ..	17	2
	Other	... ..	34	10
14	Nervous System—			
	Epilepsy	... ..	4	—
	Other	... ..	16	6
15	Psychological—			
	Developmental	... ..	16	7
	Stability	... ..	23	11
16	Abdomen	... ..	4	4
17	Other	... ..	93	11

(4) TREATMENT

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

School children with minor ailments, including discharging ears, from the central part of the city, are seen at the Central Clinic at Churchman House each morning, including Saturday. Clinics are not held in the afternoons.

A Medical Officer is in attendance on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning of each week, and at these times children from all parts of the city requiring medical advice are seen. On the remaining weekday mornings a School Nurse is in attendance, between 9 and 10 a.m.

There is also a Special Clinic for children on Tuesday mornings, at which children requiring special consideration are seen.

1,922 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinics, and the Tuesday morning "Special" Clinics at Churchman House, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears. This compares with 1,510 attendances made in 1958

ENURETIC CLINIC

As reported last year a Special Clinic has been established for the investigation and treatment of pupils suffering from enuresis. Most of the pupils were discovered at routine school medical inspections but as parents became aware of the existence of the clinic several requests were made for treatment to be given and it is felt that these requests will probably increase.

The following is a statistical summary of the year's work.

Number of cases attending during 1959	...	66
Discharged	... ..	10
Defaulted	... ..	9
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	...	1
Still under observation	... ..	46

DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

These clinics, twenty-three in number, were held during the year at schools situated in various parts of the city.

30,495 attendances were made at these clinics during the year, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

	Churchman House Clinic. No. of Pupils		District Clinics. No. of Pupils	
	Treated	Dis- charged	Treated	Dis- charged
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	11	9	1	1
Other Skin Diseases ...	181	151	5011	4822
Minor Eye Defects (Con- junctivitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	13	11	233	218
Otorrhœa	—	—	9	7
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.)	26	22	21	18
Enlarged Glands ...	—	—	—	—
Defects of Nose and Throat	—	—	72	61
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.) ...	45	39	2860	2773
Other Defects and Diseases	1	—	125	113

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred by the School Medical Officers to an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Children of pre-school age are referred from the infant welfare centres. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Three sessions are held weekly, viz:—

Wednesday at 9 a.m. ... Mr. P. J. L. Hunter

Wednesday at 11 a.m. ... Dr. P. H. Beattie

Thursday at 11 a.m. ... Dr. W. J. Naunton

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the provision of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

As considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, orthoptic treatment and investigation is carried out at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

132 sessions were held by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	294
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1213
Total ...	1507
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	603

CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the School Health Service to arrange for children to be seen at a Cardiac Clinic held by Dr. W. A. Oliver M.B.E., under the ægis of the Regional Hospital Board.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service and the Health Visitors visit in advance to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 55 school children (including 13 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	—	5
Ventricular Septal Defect	1	9
Organic Heart Disease (Congenital) ...	—	3
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	1	6
Cardiomegaly	—	1
Lesion of Mitral Valve	—	2
Pulmonary Stenosis	—	6
Aortic Stenosis	5	5
Fallot's Tetralogy	—	1
Innocent Systolic Murmur	6	4

45 of these children were permitted to do drill and games without restriction. 8 were debarred from competitive sport, and 2 debarred from all organised physical activities.

4 children under school age were also examined (no new cases). The activities of all were unrestricted.

The findings among pre-school children were as follows:—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Ventricular Septal Defect	—	1
Moderate Stenosis, Right Ventricular Outflow Tract	—	2
Heart within normal limits	—	1

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

a) Treatment of Otorrhœa

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otorrhœa who attend schools near the centre of the city are treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Departments of the Jenny Lind and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

8 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year.

No children were treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, but 9 children were given 17 treatments at the District Minor Ailments Clinics.

37 children are known to have been treated otherwise (by general practitioners or hospital Specialists).

The following table shows the total number of cases of otorrhœa in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years:—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1959	—	9	37	46
1958	1	3	13	17
1957	5	12	23	40
1956	5	14	38	57
1955	15	12	24	51
1954	12	49	30	91
1953	17	47	31	95
1952	16	51	20	87
1951	16	40	19	75
1950	22	21	19	62

(b) Tonsillectomy 1952-1959

Information is received each month from the Jenny Lind Hospital about the children whose tonsils and adenoids are removed, and from this information the following table has been compiled:—

1952	...	...	372	1956	...	...	426
1953	...	...	467	1957	...	...	328
1954	...	...	498	1958	...	...	328
1955	...	...	289	1959	...	...	323

The numbers and ages of the children who had this operation in 1959 were as follows:—

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
3 years	—	1	1
4 "	7	6	13
5 "	60	34	94
6 "	44	51	95
7 "	25	20	45
8 "	17	18	35
9 "	6	10	16
10 "	5	10	15
11 "	2	4	6
12 "	—	2	2
13 "	—	1	1
14 "	—	—	—
Total	166	157	323

(c) Arrangements for the Ascertainment and Treatment of Children with Defective Hearing

In March, 1959, a pure tone Audiometer commenced to be used in the examination of school entrants, the rapid sweep check method being adopted for this purpose.

Any children failing in this test are referred to one of the School Medical Officers for further testing, and children of other ages about whose hearing ability there is any doubt, are similarly referred.

If the second test confirms the presence of deafness then arrangements are made for the child to be examined by an otologist.

The following table shows the number of children treated audiometrically during the year, and the results obtained:—

No. of School Entrants audiometrically tested	1128
No. of School Entrants referred to School Medical Officer for further test ...	20
No. of School Entrants found to be deaf on re-testing:	
—In both ears	5
—In one ear only	1
No. of School Entrants whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on re-testing	11
No. of School Entrants awaiting re-testing at end of year	3
No. of children of other ages audiometrically tested by School Medical Officer ...	38
No. of children of other ages found to be deaf on testing:	
—In both ears	4
—In one ear only	5
No. of children of other ages whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on testing	29
No. of children of other ages awaiting test at end of year	3

d) Special Classes for Partially Deaf Children

Special classes for partially deaf children were commenced in September, 1956, at the Lakenham Junior School.

A group hearing aid installed in September, 1957, has considerably facilitated the class teaching and oral work. Children find it a great help and have been able to take part in class work to a degree which never before has been possible for them.

During the year 4 boys and 2 girls commenced attendance, whilst 8 children showed such marked improvement that they have been able to return to full term attendance at ordinary school. In addition 1 boy left the city, and 1 girl attained school-leaving age. At the end of 1959, 6 boys and 2 girls were in attendance, and also, by an arrangement with Norfolk County Education Authority, 1 boy and 2 girls from county schools.

Partially deaf children attend these classes for five half-days per fortnight, for the remainder of their school time they are in ordinary school.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	12
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	323
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	34
Received other forms of treatment ...	330
Total ...	699
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1959 ...	4
(b) In previous years ...	29

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patient clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service, and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen, as well as send final reports and information regarding defaulters. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

60 children attending Primary Schools and 45 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, while 11 Primary School children and 18 Secondary School children were discharged as fit.

55 Primary School children and 30 Secondary School children continued treatment from the previous year. 4 are known to have been treated in Orthopædic Hospitals.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the children seen by the Specialists:—

Diagnosis	New cases attending		Old cases attending		Total cases attending	
	Primary Schools	Secondary	Primary Schools	Secondary	Primary Schools	Secondary
Bad Posture ...	3	6	2	2	5	8
Flat Foot ...	6	11	3	6	9	17
Swollen Ankles ...	9	3	3	5	12	8
Wormy Toes ...	2	3	—	1	2	4
Flat Valgus ...	—	4	—	—	—	4
Winged ...	—	—	2	1	2	1
Club Feet Equino	—	—	2	—	2	—
Spina Curvature	—	—	—	—	—	—
Club Tibia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat Valgum ...	21	3	9	3	30	6
Heber's Disease ...	1	—	5	3	6	3
Congenital Dislocation of Hip Joint	1	1	6	—	7	1
Paralysis due to poliomyelitis ...	3	—	3	3	6	3
Spinal Paralysis ...	1	—	12	3	13	3
Spinal Hypertrophic Muscular atrophy ...	—	—	1	—	1	—
Miscellaneous ...	13	14	7	3	20	17
Totals ...	60	45	55	30	115	75

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Teachers of Physical Education.

Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ...	190
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	235
Total ...	425

RINGWORM

No. of Cases Treated

		Local Authority	Otherwise	Total
Ringworm Scalp	...	—	—	—
Ringworm Body	...	—	1	1

No new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified during the year.

One boy who was still unfit at the end of 1958 was declared cured early in 1959.

UNCLEANLINESS

An Authorised Person visits the schools periodically for the purpose of examining the children for uncleanness. Where persons or clothing are found to be in a verminous or filthy condition, steps are taken under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933

In order to save the embarrassment of children found with minimal head infection, any child found for the first time to be unclean is permitted to remain in attendance at school, providing the infestation is a very light one, the Head Teacher being informed that the Health Visitor will deal with the matter directly at home. In every such case a letter is posted to the parent on the same day that the child is examined. This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor, who ensures that the parent takes the necessary steps towards cleansing the child.

All children found during the course of head inspection to have a heavy infestation, and those who are found unclean and have been found in a similar condition on a previous occasion are immediately excluded from school. An informal notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day, with instructions that when the child is clean a certificate of fitness should be obtained either from the family doctor or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic. The Health Visitor also visits the parent to give instructions as to the best method of cleansing and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

Similar action is taken in any case found by a Doctor during medical inspection or at the clinic.

It has been unnecessary for many years to examine the pupils at the City of Norwich School and the Secondary Technical School.

Infestation with Vermin

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	47,001
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—	
	(i) by School Nurses, etc. ...	81
	(ii) by Medical Officers ...	1
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued:—	
	(1) Under Section 54 (2) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
	(2) Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933	3
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54 (3) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
(e)	Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	3
(f)	Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	12
(g)	Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents ...	67

Of the total school child population, 0.4% were found during the year to have verminous heads, compared with the last available national figure of 4.0% in 1957.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, Sacker Hygienic Combs and tubes of medicated hair shampoo are issued from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY

A Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for eight sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by the Hospitals Medical Staff and the General Practitioners.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the cases treated during the year (school children and children under school age):—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Stammer ...	12	51	63	28.1	15	23.8
Cleft Palate ...	1	4	5	2.2	—	—
Spastic ...	—	3	3	1.4	—	—
Partially Deaf ...	2	7	9	4.0	2	22.2
Dyslalia ...	64	45	109	48.6	58	53.2
Nasal Speech ...	1	2	3	1.4	1	33.3
Backward Speech	11	13	24	10.7	10	41.7
Other ...	7	1	8	3.6	3	37.5

At the end of the year cases were attending the Centres as follows:—

Nelson Street Centre (Monday morning)	...	4
North Earlham Centre (Monday morning)	...	6
Stuart Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	6
Bull Close Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	10
Lakenham Centre (Wednesday morning)	...	10
Partially Deaf Class (Wednesday and alternate Thursday mornings)	...	5
Churchman House Centre (Wednesday afternoon)	...	11
Churchman House Centre (Friday afternoon)	...	15
South Harford Centre (Thursday morning)	...	3
Tuckswood Centre (Thursday morning)	...	5
Clarkson Centre (Thursday morning)	...	5
Larkman Lane Centre (Thursday afternoon)	...	18
Colman Road Centre (Friday morning)	...	16
In addition, 48 cases were under observation only.		

A total of 2,945 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 34 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapist and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

The Speech Therapist reports:—

“Some 28% of the cases seen at Speech Clinics are stammerers. This nervous symptom occurs over the whole age range of school children and both before and after it.

“Stammering in pre-school children and children in the Infants’ Schools can often be cleared up when parents co-operate, by removing the obvious cause of nervous tension. Some stammers persist even into the Secondary School stage and beyond, although most other speech defects have cleared up before children reach the Secondary School.

“Realising that play is a child’s normal occupation the treatment is now given in a play group whenever possible. In this setting a child can both try out his speech controls and release tensions causing nervous symptoms.”

CHILD GUIDANCE

During the year, 137 Primary, 235 Secondary, 35 Special School and 3 Nursery School children were treated at the Clinic, which is held in premises at Duke Street.

24 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) also received treatment.

(5) SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Dental Staff

Five dental officers were employed throughout the year and in spite of regular advertising it was not found possible to fill the one vacancy and bring the staff up to its required number.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

Over 3,000 more inspections were carried out at the schools than in the previous year, and it is hoped that this increase will continue.

The number of fillings inserted remained almost the same as in 1958 and this figure, coupled with a slight decrease in extractions of carious teeth, means that nearly twice as many conservations as extractions have been carried out. This, compared with some parts of the country, is a quite satisfactory state of affairs.

The caries rate seems to be increasing, and with the very indifferent oral hygiene in some cases, more visits have to be made per child to make it dentally fit.

One dental officer has spent most of his time inspecting schools in the Tuckswood and Catton Grove areas of the city, and treating the children at the clinics in these areas.

In common with other parts of the country it has been noted with regret that more schools in the city have their own tuck shops, in which sweets and biscuits seem to be the principal articles for sale. These types of food (sticky carbohydrates) are lodged round the teeth all day and thus produce an excellent medium for fermentation of these carbohydrates with consequent production of acid forming organisms, which attack the enamel of the teeth, thus causing the first stages of dental caries. It is considered that if a child *must* have something as well as the school milk at mid-morning and mid-afternoon, fruit such as apples, pears, etc., would be just as satisfying and much more beneficial. One of the causes of dental caries is this pernicious habit of eating snacks between meals, especially when facilities for brushing the teeth afterwards are not available.

We still find the services of the orthodontic specialist at the West Norwich Hospital of great value in difficult cases. Also, several patients have been referred to the dental specialists at this hospital where operations have been carried out for the removal of badly misplaced teeth.

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1959

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers—				
(a)	At Periodic Inspections ...	...	...	5348
(b)	As Specials ...	...	...	2103
(c)	Total ...	...	...	7451
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...	5909
(3)	Number offered treatment	...	...	5909
(4)	Number actually treated	...	...	3272
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	12398
(6)	Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection 43 } { Treatment 2233 }	Total	2276
(7)	Fillings ...	{ Permanent Teeth 8083 } { Temporary Teeth 414 }	Total	8497
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled ...	{ Permanent Teeth 6294 } { Temporary Teeth 343 }	Total	6637
(9)	Extractions ...	{ Permanent Teeth 1782 } { Temporary Teeth 3005 }	Total	4787
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction			2062

(11)	Orthodontics—			
(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	63
(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	18
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	21
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	7
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	484
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	51
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	—
(h)	Total attendances	...	...	618
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures			62
(13)	Other operations	{Permanent Teeth 1565} {Temporary Teeth 200}		Total 1765

Children under 5 years of age who attend no School—

New Cases Treated	...	...	...	129
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	...	...	...	309
No. of Teeth Extracted	...	...	...	234
No. of Fillings	...	...	...	118
No. of Other Operations	...	...	...	100
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	...	...	...	154

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1959

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poisoning	Resp. T.B.	Non- Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis	
		Cases	Carriers	Contacts Excluded	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Contacts Excluded
Alderman Jex	548				5									
Angel Road ...	719				3									
Avenue Road ...	799							1						
Bignold	387										2			
Blackdale	263				2			1						
Bluebell Road	678				7							1		
Bull Close	103				3		1							
Catton Grove ...	460				2		1					3		
Cavell	435				3									
Clarkson	277				4									
Colman Road ...	779				10									
Crome ...	273				19						1			
Dowson	586				1							1		
Earlham	422						3				3	1		1
George White	541				2									
Gurney	586				5			1	1					
Heartsease	646				1									
Henderson	442				8		7							1
Horn's Lane	205				2									
Lakenham	1917				1									
Larkman Lane	792				6		6	1	1			1		
Mousehold Avenue	191				13									
Nelson Street ...	216				6									
Norman	602				4		11				1			
					3		1				1			

available

3 new notifications were received during the year of pupils suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis; they were aged 12 years, 14 years and 6 years. The last-mentioned case was a primary infection. The 14-year-old patient came to light as a result of routine Heaf testing prior to B.C.G. vaccination. Her grandfather was also found to be infected as a result of this investigation. The school contacts of the 12-year-old child were examined as a precautionary measure and no other case was found.

One child, aged 14 years, was notified as suffering from Tuberculosis of the right knee joint, and was admitted to hospital. She was a known positive reactor.

Amongst children attending Private Schools, 1 case of Dysentery, 13 of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Whooping Cough and 1 of Pneumonia were notified. In addition 1 case of Scarlet Fever occurred in a child attending the Occupation Centre.

Diphtheria Immunisation

74.98% of the children between the ages of 5 and 15 years have at some time been immunised against Diphtheria.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children and in September the scheme was extended to include older school children and students attending Further Educational Establishments.

58.2% (57.5% in 1958) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings were as follows:—

	Total No. Tested	Positive Cases No.	%	No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.	No. Referred for Chest X-Ray
13-year-old-children	1409	136	9	1201	105
Older school children	279	58	20	209	44

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result, and particulars of those children who are positive reactors are given to the Chest Physician for following-up.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows:—

No. of of Entrants Examined	No. Heaf Tested	No. whose parents declined the Test	No. of Negative Reactors	No. of Positive Reactors	No. absent at time of Reading
1841	1274	567	1205	19	50

Of the 19 children who gave positive reactions 13 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, 10 having previously had B.C.G. Vaccination 2 children were found to be normal on further testing, and the parents of another child refused further investigation. At the end of the year the remaining 3 children were being kept under observation by the Chest Physician.

Polio-myelitis Vaccination

In the Report of the Medical Officer of Health fuller information of the scheme for vaccination is given, but the following table gives details of vaccination carried out during the year in children from the age of 5 to 15 years.

No. who received 1st injection during the year ...	2613
No. who received 2nd injection during the year ...	2659
No. who received 3rd injection during the year ...	11890

(7) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance at the end of 1959.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been classified under the major handicap.

Category	Handicap	At Special School				At Ordinary School		At Home		Total	
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A	Blind Pupils ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3
C	Deaf Pupils ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
D	Partially Deaf Pupils ...	2	3	—	—	16a	11a	—	—	18	14
E	Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	1	1	81	85	4b	3b	1c	1c	87	90
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	4
G	Maladjusted Pupils ...	1	—	1	—	3d	—	—	—	5	—
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils ...	3	1	13	8	4	2	3e	2e	23	13
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech ...	—	—	—	—	78	15	—	—	78	15
J	Delicate Pupils	—	—	28	26	2	1	1c	2c	31	29
	Total ...	21	14	123	121	108	35	5	6	257	176

(a) Insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School. Includes 4 boys and 2 girls attending special class for partially deaf children.

(b) On Waiting List for admission to Special Day School.

(c) Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

(d) At Hostels for Maladjusted Children.

(e) Includes 2 boys and 2 girls being taught by the Visiting Teacher, and 1 boy attending the Occupation Centre on an informal basis.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The following table shows the Residential Special Schools at which Norwich children were in attendance at the end of the year:—

Handicap	No. of Norwich Pupils in attendance at end of year		Name of Special School
	Boys	Girls	
Blind ...	1	—	Condover Hall, Shrewsbury.
	1	—	Royal Normal College, Shrewsbury.
	1	—	Linden Lodge, Wandsworth Common.
	1	—	E. Anglian School, Gorleston (awaiting transfer to Special School for Blind).
Partially Sighted	3	1	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
	—	1	Barclay School, Sunninghill, Berks.
Deaf ...	7	6	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
	—	1	Rayner's School, Penn.
Partially Deaf ...	2	3	Ovingdean Hall, Brighton.
Sub-normal ...	1	1	Sidestrand Hall, Norfolk.
Epileptic ...	—	—	—
Maladjusted ...	1	—	Cicely Haughton School, Wetley Rocks.
	1	—	Morley Hall Hostel, Norfolk.
	2	—	Colne Cottage Hostel, Norfolk.
Physically Handicapped	—	1	Palace School, Ely.
	1	—	Treloar College, Alton, Hants.
	1	—	St. Dominic's School, Hambledon.
	1	—	Bruce Porter School, Folkestone.
Defective Speech	—	—	—
Delicate ...	—	—	—

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

23 new cases were mentally examined during the year and re-examinations were made. The following tables show the sources from which the new cases were referred, and the recommendations which were made.—

New cases examined mentally ...	...	...	23
Source: Head Teachers ...	...	15	
School Health Service ...	...	6	
Hospital Consultant Staff ...	...	2	
Re-examinations ...	...	...	3

Recommendations, following examination:	Boys	Girls
Special Day School (E.S.N.) ...	9	5
Special Boarding School (E.S.N.)	—	1
Boarding School or Hostel for Maladjusted ...	2	—
Ordinary School ...	2	1
Visiting Teacher ...	2	—
Ineducable ...	1	—
Statutory Supervision ...	1	—
Re-examination later ...	2	—

In addition 14 boys and 10 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examinations, and the following recommendations were made:—

	Boys	Girls
Statutory Supervision ...	4	5
Friendly Supervision ...	3	5
Ineducable ...	2	—
Special Boarding School (E.S.N.) ...	1	—
Return to Ordinary School ...	4	—

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Day Open Air School at Colman Road.

	Boys	Girls
Number on Register at beginning of year ...	47	40
Number admitted during the year ...	12	9
Number left during the year ...	17	12
	Boys	Girls
Transferred to ordinary school ...	11	10
Transferred to residential special school ...	—	1
Transferred to day special school (for E.S.N. pupils)	2	—
Left school ...	4	1
Number on Register at end of year ...	42	37

Disease or Disability for which admitted	Boys	Girls
1. Respiratory.		
Asthma ...	5	3
Bronchiectasis ...	—	4
Collapse of Lung ...	3	2
Recurrent Bronchitis ...	—	4
Primary Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	1
2. Orthopædic.		
Perthe's Disease ...	—	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip-Joint ...	1	2
Suppurative Arthritis ...	—	—
3. Nervous System.		
Epilepsy ...	1	2
Cerebral Palsy ...	5	4
Spina Bifida ...	2	—
Old Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	1
4. General.		
Delicate ...	4	3
Unsatisfactory General Condition ...	15	9
Congenital Defects ...	3	1
Behaviour Problem ...	2	—
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy ...	1	—
	42	37

A Health Visitor attended three times a week to give remedial exercises and a further 12 children visited the Jenny Lind Hospital at regular intervals to be seen by the physiotherapist there. On medical advice additional rest is given during the day, and tipping is arranged, when recommended, for those pupils under the care of the Chest Physician. When required, special transport is provided and in addition all children have extra meals at school.

As reported in last year's report the physiotherapist, who has specialised in work with cerebral palsied children, has continued her work at the special school. Because of the fewer number of children who require physiotherapy she now attends on three sessions a week only.

10 children were under her care and an improvement has been noted in 5.

Most of the children who have received treatment have been in the age range of 8 to 10. For that reason the improvement in their condition has been slight. In future it is hoped that treatment will begin earlier and that the result will be correspondingly better.

A school clinic is held every Friday afternoon and each pupil is seen at least once a term.

12 boys had a week in camp at Trimingham during the summer vacation under the supervision of the Head Teacher and another member of the staff.

The pattern of handicaps has changed greatly in recent years in that fewer children are being admitted with serious permanent handicaps and more are being admitted for short periods.

(c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent, or likely to be absent, from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also now considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 4 boys and 5 girls were being taught in their homes by these Teachers. They were suffering from the following defects:—

Boys: Spina Bifida; Leukæmia; Congenital Heart Defect; Gross Maladjustment.

Girls : Spastic Diplegia; Hæmolytic Anæmia; Peritonitis (post-operative); Injured Right Hip; Autism and Educationally Sub-normal

In addition, 10 boys and 3 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects:—

Boys : Gross Maladjustment; Nephrosis (2 children); Acute Nephritis; Perthe's Disease; Muscular Dystrophy; Spastic Quadriplegia; Purpura; Epilepsy and Educationally Sub-normal; Double incontinence.

Girls : Congenital Heart Disease; Injury to leg and ankle; Wasting and shortening of left leg (after anterior poliomyelitis).

(8) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

There were 5 recorded deaths of school children (2 being due to accidents), compared with 9 in the previous year. The causes of death were:—

Boys:

Aged	8	years.	Fractured skull (road accident).
„	6	„	Accidental Drowning.
„	6	„	Ventricular Medulloblastoma.
„	5	„	Fallot's Tetralogy.

Girl :

Aged	13	years.	Broncho Pneumonia and Eisenmenger's Syndrome.
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(9) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority for all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is 83.7 and 82% take milk.

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining

Rooms during the holidays. The arrangements were continued throughout the year, with results as shown in the following table:-

Easter Vacation.

Average daily attendance 350. Percentage of the number of those who expressed the wish to attend, 89.

Whitsun Vacation
346 (92%).

Autumn Vacation.
289 (90%).

Summer Vacation
262 (84%).

Christmas Vacation.
207 (80%).

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools. The quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Colman Road Special School for Physically Handicapped Children where two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 1½d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(10) DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS

During the year, 437 individual school children were supplied through the Infant Welfare Centres with a total of 284 lbs. of Oats and Malt, 461 lbs. of Virol, 253 eight-ounce bottles of Parrish's Food, 3 lbs. of Virolax, 234 lbs. of Maltoline with Iron, and 19 lbs. of Glucose, having been recommended for this either during the course of School Medical Inspection, or at one of the School Clinics.

(11) HOME VISITING

The follow-up arrangements by the Health Visitors, etc., have not been altered during the year. 593 home visits were recorded by the Health Visitors in respect of children who have been advised to have medical treatment.

24 children were involved in families referred during the year by the Welfare Officers or by the School Medical Officers to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

(12) **FOOD HYGIENE**

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene.

During the year 42 School Meals Assistants (permanent staff) were medically examined, to include a full history and bacteriological examination, whilst 67 Assistants (temporary staff) had nose and throat swabs, and faeces and urine specimens examined, and chest X-ray photographs taken. Staff are encouraged to report any significant illness.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

(13) **EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.**

153 newly appointed teachers and 45 students prior to commencing at college, were medically examined during the year at the request of the Chief Education Officer.

(14) **SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS**

No special investigations were carried out during 1959, but on 19th December, 1958, "The Medical Officer" published a paper entitled, "The Significance of the Empty Scrotum," being a report on a survey amongst school boys in East Anglia, carried out by the East Anglian Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. The survey began in September, 1956, and finished in July, 1957, and was conducted in the areas of six local education authorities, of which Norwich was one

A summary of the paper states:—

"(1) The incidence, by age groups, of unilateral and bilateral empty scrotum in East Anglian school boys is reported.

"(2) At ages five, eight, and eleven, the average estimates of the prevalence of unilateral and bilateral empty scrotum are 4.0 and 2.0 per cent. respectively. The percentages for the leavers age group (approximate ages 14-17) were 0.6 and 0.1 for unilateral and bilateral empty scrotum.

"(3) The effects of observer variation and the phenomenon of retractability are discussed in relation to the findings.

"(4) The results are indicative of the difficulty of determining in young boys at one examination whether the testicle has not descended or cannot descend.

"(5) The findings regarding the effects of treatment are recorded but no conclusions drawn."



WATER, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE,
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

VII.—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

WATER

The water supply obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority was constant and adequate in amount throughout the year. The water was subjected to disinfection by super-chlorination followed by partial dechlorination by sulphur dioxide, followed in turn by fixing of the residual free chlorine by a small dose of ammonia. Copper sulphate was also used intermittently for the control of algal growths.

It has been the practice daily to examine bacteriologically 4 samples of water from widely separated points on the distribution system.

Newly appointed employees in the Water Department are medically examined. Also, the Water Engineer informs me of any sickness amongst the employees and if I consider it necessary they are medically examined before resuming work. 24 newly appointed employees were examined and 6 re-examinations of employees absent through sickness were carried out.

The consumption of water was high on account of drought conditions and the average daily quantity of water supplied was 6,754,000 gallons including 511,000 gallons supplied to the Air Ministry, War Department, H.M. Prison and some Rural District Councils. This figure shows an increase of 689,000 gallons over that for the previous year. The average daily consumption by civilians was 34.5 gallons, of which 8.7 gallons were metered and therefore largely used for trade purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, has kindly supplied the following information:—

Sewerage Works

Work has continued on the systematic inspection, flushing and cleaning of all sewers as necessary.

Sewers found to be defective have been reconstructed in the following streets.—

Barrack Street

Stafford Street

Station Road

Suffield Court

Gladstone Street

Unthank Road

Langley Street

Newmarket Street

Alexandra Road

Chapel Field Road

Sewers have been laid in the Midland Street, Greyhound Opening, Vauxhall Street and Hall Road Development Areas.

Main Drainage and Sewage Purification Works

New foul sewers and branch drains have been laid and 6 properties converted from cesspool to main drainage in the following areas:—

Albert Terrace, Eaton Chase, Ipswich Road and Hall Road.

New surface water sewers have been laid in Hall Road and Heartsease Lane.

The construction of the "Whiffler" Branch of the North Western Intercepting Sewer has been completed and certain properties outside the City Boundary at Hellesdon have been connected.

The construction of the Bakers Road and Colegate Branches in the same system commenced in September, 1959.

The rising main from Trowse to Whitlingham has been completed and is ready to receive the sewage pumped from the new main pumping station at Trowse, which is due for completion in mid-1960.

To overcome smell nuisance, which has occurred from time to time during the summer months and given rise to complaints from the Thorpe area, deodorising plant has been experimented with at the sewage disposal works with a fair measure of success and will probably be extended during the summer of 1960.

Experimental work is also in progress on the treatment and disposal of sludge at the sewage disposal works.

The third stage of the construction of the new sewage works, comprising stormwater tanks, administration building and pumping stations, is likely to be commenced during 1960.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Public Health Acts and Byelaws

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Department during the year, and action taken:—

2022 nuisances detected.

247 notices served by order of the Health Committee.

910 informal notices served.

2223 premises inspected.

1918 nuisances abated.

Offensive Trades

The number of offensive trades premises, viz., 10, comprised 7 dealers in rags, skins, and bones, 1 fellmonger, 1 fat melter, and 1 tripe boiler.

Common Lodging Houses

There are two registered keepers of common lodging houses. The premises were found to be conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner.

Meetings with Owners and Tradesmen

143 meetings were arranged between officers of the department and property-owners and others, or their tradesmen, for the purpose of discussing matters of which notice had been given to the Department, e.g., repairs to houses.

Drainage

236 premises were visited in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of, drainage systems.

Caravan Sites

73 inspections were made during the year in respect of caravan sites and areas proposed to be used in this way.

Sanitary Condition of Cinemas

Two premises closed down during the year, leaving a total of nine. On the whole, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Piggeries

During the year 48 inspections of piggeries were made.

Infectious Disease, etc.

During the year the Inspectors made 355 visits to dwelling houses, shops, canteens, etc., in connection with infectious disease and food poisoning.

Rats and Mice Destruction

The following tables show the amount of work done :—

Treatment following complaints

		Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Other Premises	Total
New complaints	...	1032	64	19	1115
Premises cleared	...	846	64	19	929
Follow-up treatment	...	199	—	—	199
Total No. of premises dealt with	...	1045	64	19	1128

Treatment for Rats in Sewers

		Test Bait	First Treat- ment	Second Treat- ment
No. of manholes pre-baited	...	368	1795	1430
No. of manholes baited, from which pre-bait taken	...	168	744	341
(Manholes from which pre-bait was taken were all poison-baited).				

Treatment at Refuse Tips

One treatment at Harford Refuse Tip, and one at the City Engineer's Trowse Tip, were carried out during the year.

Factories

Four factories obtain water supplies from sources other than the Council's supply; one of these had two wells, making a total of five. Samples were taken quarterly and examined chemically and bacteriologically; all were satisfactory.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health,

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1 to 6 of Factories Act, 1937, are enforced ...	65	72	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937, is enforced	560	210	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937, is enforced ...	76	76	—	—
Total ...	701	358	2	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness ...	—	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	4	—	—	—

Outworkers

Nature of Work (1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing } Making, apparel } etc. ...	452	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	12	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	79	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	544	—	—	—	—	—

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

6 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc., and one of these was also licensed to manufacture and store rag flock. 8 inspections were made. 6 samples of filling materials were taken, with satisfactory results.

Shops and Offices

41 inspections and re-inspections were made during the year, and 19 notices were sent drawing the occupiers' attention to various contraventions.

The following contraventions have been remedied during the year:—

Weekly half-day closing notice not exhibited ...	6
Assistants' weekly half-holiday notice not exhibited	4
Sunday trading opening notices not exhibited ...	4
Records of hours of employment of young persons not kept ...	4

Pet Animals Act, 1951

6 premises are licensed and 10 inspections were made.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

It is the responsibility of the Council to enforce that part of the Act dealing with the provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences at agricultural "units" where workers are employed. 10 visits were made to agricultural units for this purpose. One notice was served requesting the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences; the notice was complied with.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Observations commenced during the year to ascertain the extent of the air pollution problem in Norwich. Five observation stations were set up, and two types of apparatus are being used, viz.: two Standard Deposit Gauges, and three sets of Daily Smoke Filter and Sulphur Dioxide apparatus.

Swimming Baths, Paddling Pools, etc.

Lakenham Bath

Samples of water from the bath were taken each week for bacteriological examination. Bacteriological standards recommended by the Ministry suggest that (a) no sample of bath water should contain coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water, and (b) in 75% of the samples taken the 24-hour plate count at 37°C. from 1 ml. of water should not exceed 10 colonies, and in the remaining 25% the count should not exceed 100 colonies. Laboratory reports on the samples taken at Lakenham fall well within these permissible limits.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

“The capacity of the bath is 320,000 gallons; its length is 150 feet, mean breadth 63 feet, and maximum depth 7 feet 6 inches. Water is obtained from the mains. Break point chlorination, using chlorine gas, is employed. The chlorine residual is tested twice a day and the chlorine dosage is adjusted to give a minimum of 1 part per million at the deep end. The pH value is tested twice a day and soda dosage is adjusted (when necessary) to give a value of between 7.2 and 8. The soda dosage and chlorine dosage are mechanically linked so that variations in chlorine should automatically produce compensating variations in the soda and, therefore, adjustment of soda dose is seldom needed. Chemical testing is carried out by a colour comparator. Recirculation gives a 6 hour turn-over, and is continuous the whole time the pool is open; when the load is high the plant is left running all night. The filters are washed whenever the impurities clog them to a pre-determined degree, namely either when the loss of head through the filter exceeds 6 lbs./sq. in. or when the flow of water through the filter is less than 90% of the design flow.”

River Water

25 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, with the following results.

Where taken	Laboratory Report Probable number of :—	
	Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Bact. coli (Type I) per 100 ml
River Yare—		
At Earlham—		
By Earlham Bridge ...	—	900
do. ...	—	1600
By Bland Road ...	—	225
Between Earlham Bridge and Bland Road ...	—	140
Below Paddling Pool ...	—	1600
At Keswick ...	—	550
At Old Lakenham ...	—	550
do. ...	—	170
River Tud		
Near Cross-over at Hellesdon ...	—	1800 +
River Wensum—		
Below Hellesdon Mill ...	—	50
do. ...	—	110
Above Hellesdon Mill ...	—	50
Junction with River Tud at Hellesdon ...	—	110
Site of Eagle Baths ...	—	1800 +
do. ...	1800 +	1800 +
do. ...	—	110
Below surface water sewer outfall at Gibraltar Gardens P.H. ...	1600	900
Opposite do. ...	—	275
At Swan Laundry ...	—	0
Opposite do. ...	1800 +	1800 +
do. do. ...	—	35
At 1st inlet to Waterworks ...	—	50
At outlet from Waterworks filters	—	40
At 2nd outlet from „ „	—	80
At probable surface water sewer from Woodlands estate ...	—	50

Canal Boats

The Town Clerk informs me that the total number of boats on the Register is 2. These boats have been inspected periodically and were found clean and well kept. There have been no infringements of the Acts and Regulations; No case of infectious disease occurred and no boat was detained for cleansing and disinfection.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Of the Council's 5-year Slum Clearance Programme which comprised 1,580 houses there remains approximately 180 dwelling houses to be dealt with.

127 families were rehoused from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister. 94 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses. 5 families were rehoused from areas which have not yet been confirmed by the Minister. 2 families from unfit houses found their own accommodation.

Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders

The following Orders were confirmed by the Minister:—

Lewis Street/Howard Street, etc., Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order 1958.

Shipfield, Ladysmith Row, etc., Sprowston Road, Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Order 1958.

Paradise Place, Market Lane, etc. and 6-18, Prospect Road, Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Order 1958.

7, General's Buildings, Bishop Bridge Road Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order 1959.

Public Inquiries were held into the following:—

Shipfield, Ladysmith Row, etc., Sprowston Road Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Order 1958.

Paradise Place, Market Lane, etc. and 6-18, Prospect Road, Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Order 1958.

Bartholomew Street/St. Julian Street, etc., Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order 1958.

7, General's Buildings, Bishop Bridge Road Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order 1959.

The following Clearance Areas were represented:—

	Dwelling houses			Total	Popu- lation
	Dwelling houses	shops	Licensed Premises		
Distillery Terrace, etc., Dereham Road ...	30	—	—	30	54
Swithin's Terrace, Westwick Street ...	23	—	—	23	56
Sussex Street, etc. ...	60	3	2	65	171
	113	3	2	118	281

Individual Unfit Houses

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	39
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	30
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted	Ni
4.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...	10

Statistics

Permanent new houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:—

(a)	By the Council	369
(b)	Privately	151

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2841
	(b)	Number of inspections for the purpose ...	5186
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	618
	(b)	Number of inspections for the purpose ...	1170
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	197
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	910

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	714
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	182
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners (including 145 in respect of which notices were served in 1957 and 1958) ...	176
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	5

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	39
2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	30
3. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	33
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted ...	Nil
5. Number of Demolition Orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	10
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
3. Number of separate tenements on which Closing Orders were operative or Undertakings had been accepted and which were demolished ...	25

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	44
Undertakings received from Owners (after service of form "J")	... ..	16
Certificates of Disrepair issued	... ..	37
Applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	... ..	27
Certificates cancelled	... ..	19
Applications for certificates as to remedying of defects	... ..	9
Certificates as to remedying of defects issued	...	9

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No houses were treated for the eradication of bed bugs.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

No. of milk distributors on register 61

Licences were granted as follows:—

Dealers' licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	45
Dealers' licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	... ..	45
Pasteurisers' licences	... ..	1
Supplementary licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk		15
Supplementary licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	15

Samples taken :—

(a) 97 samples of milk were tested in the office for milk-fat content.

(b) Designated Milk.

	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin-Tested	58	5	—	—
Pasteurised ...	46 (13 void)	—	59	—
T.T. Pasteurised ...	33 (3 void)	7	42 (1 void)	—

(c) 5 samples from County producers were examined by animal inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacilli; all were negative, but brucella abortus was found in one guinea pig and the Medical Officer of Health of the local authority concerned was notified.

(b) Meat and Other Foods

Inspection of Meat at Slaughterhouses, etc.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected at :—					
Eaton Slaughterhouse	4459	625	78	6112	8633
Pointers' Slaughterhouse ...	495	39	448	453	15851
Weddels' Meat Depot	23	1	1	31	143
Totals ...	4977	665	527	6596	24627

*All diseases except
T.B. and Cysticerci*

Whole carcasses condemned ...	4	3	6	9	94
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1080	219	4	152	1364
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	21.78%	33.3%	1.89%	2.44%	5.92%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	2	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	122	25	—	—	697
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	2.49%	4.06%	—	—	2.84%

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	33	4	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	33	4	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

No horses were slaughtered for human consumption.

A comparison with previous years of the percentages of carcasses affected with all diseases except tuberculosis is as follows:—

		Cattle, excluding			Sheep and	Pigs
		Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	
		%	%	%	%	%
1949	...	34.19	33.29	0.57	5.04	5.20
1957	...	22.85	29.1	1.95	1.09	8.36
1958	...	22.9	29.9	1.17	3.45	7.55
1959	...	22.4	33.9	1.89	2.44	5.92

A comparison with previous years of the percentages of carcasses affected with tuberculosis only is as follows:—

		Cattle, excluding			Sheep and	Pigs
		Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	
		%	%	%	%	%
1949	...	18.64	38.73	0.06	0.0	4.51
1957	...	5.78	10.88	0.0	0.0	3.34
1958	...	4.84	8.0	0.0	0.0	3.06
1959	...	2.49	4.06	0.0	0.0	2.84



Carcases and Organs Condemned

	Cattle.			Calves.			Sheep.			Pigs.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses	—	303	17	—	1	—	—	8	12	1	38	109
Actinomycosis	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	23	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284
Blood splashed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bruising	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	93
Cirrhosis	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—
Congestion	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	444	—
Cystic ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	15	—
Cysticercus bovis	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	850	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—
Emaciation, pathological	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Fever ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Fibrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	20
Hydronephrosis	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Infarcts	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	—	35	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	292	—
Injury ...	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	145
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic leukemia	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Condemnation of Unsound Food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

Meat	Fish	Tins	Jars	Miscellaneous Weight	Packets
46 cwt.	120 st.	2877	111	16½ cwt.	40

Chemical Examination of Food and Drugs

Article	Number of samples examined		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Baked Beans	...	...	—	2
Baking Powder	...	...	—	1
Beef Mince	...	...	—	1
Brawn	...	...	—	4
Butter margarine and cooking fats	...	...	—	29
Cake	...	...	2	3
Canned fish	...	...	—	5
Canned fruit	...	...	—	2
Canned mushrooms	...	...	—	1
Cereals	...	...	—	3
Cheese spread	...	...	—	9
Cheesecake filling	...	...	—	3
Chicken	...	...	—	1
Chocolate spread	...	...	—	1
Cordials and mineral waters	...	...	—	9
Corned beef	...	...	—	1
Corned pork roll	...	...	—	1
Cornish pasties	...	...	—	1
Cream	...	...	—	2
Currants	...	...	—	1
Custard and blancmange powder	...	...	—	3
Dates	...	...	—	1
Desiccated coconut	...	...	—	2
Dried fruit and peel	...	...	—	5
Dutch rusks	...	...	—	1
Egg	...	...	—	1
Essence of Rennet	...	...	—	3
Fish and meat paste	...	1	13	1
Fish cakes	...	...	—	6
Flour	...	...	6	23
Gelatine	...	...	—	2
Glaze cherries	...	...	—	1
Gravy browning	...	...	—	1
Ground almonds	...	...	—	1

Article	Number of samples examined		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Ground spice ...	—	6	—	—
Ham and chicken roll ...	—	1	—	—
Honey ...	—	1	—	1
Horseradish sauce ...	—	1	—	—
Ice cream ...	—	4	—	—
Jam and marmalade ...	—	5	—	—
Jellied veal ...	—	1	—	—
Lemon pie filling ...	—	2	—	—
Luncheon meat ...	2	4	2	2
Mandarin oranges ...	—	1	—	—
Marzipan butter sultana ..	—	1	—	—
Meat pies ...	—	4	—	1
Milk ...	1	5	—	1
Milk shake syrup ...	—	1	—	1
Minced meat loaf ...	—	1	—	1
Minced turkey ...	—	1	—	1
Mincemeat ...	—	1	—	—
Mint in vinegar ...	—	1	—	—
Oil of peppermint tablets ...	—	1	—	—
Olive oil ...	—	1	—	—
Peanut butter ...	—	2	—	—
Pearl barley ...	1	4	—	1
Pickles and sauces ...	—	4	—	—
Polonay ...	—	1	—	—
Puff pastry ...	—	1	—	—
Rice ...	—	1	—	—
Sage and onion stuffing ..	—	1	—	—
Sausages ...	—	14	—	2
Sausage rolls ...	—	2	—	1
Sliced runner beans ...	—	1	—	—
Soup ...	—	5	—	—
Sponge and cake mixtures ...	—	5	—	—
Stuffed pork roll ...	1	1	1	1
Sultanas ...	—	1	—	—
Sweets and chocolate ...	3	46	3	7
Table jelly ...	—	8	—	—
Tea ...	—	2	—	—
Vinegar ...	—	3	—	—
	17	288	9	40

The nine formal samples found to be unsatisfactory in some respect were referred to the Town Clerk for such action as he considered appropriate. In most cases, he took up the matter

with the manufacturers of the various articles, and accepted their assurances that they had taken steps to rectify the discrepancies.

Food Prosecutions

A shopkeeper was fined £10 for selling a mouldy Swiss roll.

A firm of chocolate manufacturers was fined £10 for selling a chocolate crunchie containing a piece of wire.

A fine of £20 was imposed as the result of the sale of a loaf of bread containing the portion of a man's finger which had been severed in a dough cutting machine in a local bakery.

Food Premises

					Number in the
					City
(a)	Factories (other than bakehouses)	...	...	...	45
(b)	Butchers	...	...	...	149
(c)	Dairies	...	...	...	3
(d)	Bakehouses	...	...	...	42
(e)	Public Houses	...	...	...	326
(f)	Catering establishments	...	...	...	286
(g)	Fried Fish shops	...	...	...	69
(h)	Other food premises (confectioners, grocers, general stores, fruiterers, greengrocers, etc.). approx.	...	...	...	560

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Act:—

(a)	Ice cream	...	...	...	416
(b)	Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	...	...	...	182
(i)	<i>Milk and Dairies Regulations</i>				
	Dairy premises on the register	...	...	...	3
(ii)	<i>Inspections of Registered Food Premises</i>				
(a)	Ice cream	...	...	...	153
(b)	Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	...	...	...	93
(c)	Dairies and milk distributors	...	...	...	85

(iii) *Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959*

130 samples of ice cream were submitted to the methylene blue test, which is a Ministry-recommended measurement of bacterial cleanliness.. The recommended provisional grading, based on this test, is as follows:—

Time taken to reduce Methylene blue				Provisional grade
Fails to reduce in 4 hours				1
2½-4 hours	...	...	...	2
½-2 hours	...	...	..	3
0 hours	...	...	...	4

The majority of the samples from any one producer should fall into Grades 1 or 2.

The table below shows a satisfactory position relating to the samples examined.

Manufacturer	No. of samples taken	Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
A	23	20	2	1	—
B	20	18	2	—	—
C	9	9	—	—	—
D	32	31	1	—	—
E	4	2	1	1	—
F	4	3	1	—	—
G	38	35	3	—	—

(iv) *Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955*

Inspections of food premises	...	...	1646
Letters sent to persons carrying on food businesses, drawing attention to contraventions of the Regulations	...	...	155

(v) *Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957*

5 premises of outworkers were registered for onion peeling, making a total of 9.

(vi) *Prosecutions Under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955*

No prosecutions were taken.

Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat condemned by the Inspectors at the slaughterhouses is sterilised and processed into meat-and-bone meal, and fat, at the Department's plant at Harford. These products are sold to a local merchant. Other food condemned as unfit for human consumption is processed with the kitchen waste if suitable; otherwise it is buried at the Tip.

Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926

2 samples of fertiliser and 20 of feedingstuffs were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. 4 samples did not conform and the necessary action was taken.

PUBLIC CLEANSING, ETC.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse

1958		1959
49,474	Quantity of house and trade refuse disposed of at Harford Refuse Tip	49,791
tons		tons
£1020	Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse	£989
	Income accruing from charges made to traders for tipping refuse at Harford Tip, conveyed there in their own vehicles.	
£563		£633

Cesspool Emptying

80	Number of cesspools in the City (at the end of the year).	78
	Number of vehicle loads of cesspools contents disposed of through the City sewers.	
2384		1700

Nightsoil Emptying

52 vehicle loads of pail closet refuse (i.e., one per week) were removed.

Salvage

The following materials were salvaged from house and trade refuse, and sold:—

1958			1959	
Tons	£		Qty. Tons	Value £
120	907	Waste paper, cardboard, etc. ...	123	918
2	162	Metals ...	3¼	265
25	648	Textiles ...	26¼	666
5	81	Bottles ...	4½	78
152	1798		157	1927

In 1949 395 tons were salvaged—value £3489

Kitchen Waste and Condemned Meat

The Processing Plant at Harford is used for two purposes: concentrated food for animal and poultry feeding has, since 1941, been produced from the kitchen waste collected by the Department; and since 1954 condemned meat from the slaughterhouses has been processed into meat-and-bone-meal, and fat. All three products are sold locally. The tables below show the output and income:—

					1959	
					Qty. Tons	Value £
Concentrated food for animal feeding, etc.	...	...	...	...	438	3614
Meal-and-bone-meal			...	...	21½	692
Fat	...	...	...	...	6¼	301
					465¾	4607

Vehicles and Equipment

At the end of the year, the fleet consisted of the following:—

- 3 Morris Lewin-Oschner refuse collection vehicles
- 9 Karrier refuse collection vehicles
- 9 Dennis diesel-engined refuse collection vehicles
- 1 Karrier cesspool emptier (stand-by vehicle)
- 1 Dennis cesspool emptier
- 3 Morris-Commercial lorries
- 2 Muir-Hill dumpers
- 2 David Brown bulldozers and scraper
- 4 vans

VIII.—CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND CASUALTY COLLECTING SECTION

CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND CASUALTY COLLECTING SECTION

Recruitment

The strength of the Section has increased slightly in the past year from 110 to 124. This however is a nett increase and does not take into account the very considerable movement of volunteers transferred to other Divisions, and the numbers of "deadwood" who have been struck off the records.

Training

The number of Instructors trained at Home Office Schools has increased from 2 to 4, the number including the Assistant Civil Defence Officer, Mr. P. J. Curbishley, who was appointed in October, and who holds a "Special" Certificate.

There is however a definite need for a number of locally trained Instructors who would be potential Section Officers, and who should be responsible for the efficiency of their detachments.

Section training for volunteers has improved during the year under review as the following figures show:—

Number completed Standard Training	...	22	increase of 12
Number completed Additional Training	...	19	increase of 5
Number who have not attended for training in the last 12 months	... ..	61	decrease of 16
Number obtaining full first aid certificates	...	24	increase of 8
Drivers trained	... ..	4	
Number passed Ministry of Transport Test	...	3	

Future Policy

During the 1960 training season the Section is to be drastically re-organised by the Ministry of Health to bring it into line with developments in all other Sections of the Corps. It is anticipated that the establishment will be trebled, and it will be necessary to obtain the co-operation of the St. John Ambulance Divisions and the British Red Cross Detachments if we are to attain the target, and it is hoped to organise a Study for Officers of these two societies in order to give them the overall picture.

Training for existing personnel is to remain on the present completely practical level, with the emphasis on combined training with other Sections, and individual leadership.

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